





Tour of Provinces Next

Chou Raises Pompidou Toast, Sees 'Radiant' World Future

PEKING, Sept. 14 (AP).—Premier Chou En-lai of China, who earlier this week talked of the real threat of a war with the Soviet Union, asserted tonight that "however tortuous the road might be, the future of the world is certainly radiant."

Mr. Chou made the statement

Phnom Penh Surrounded By Fighting

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Fighting erupted on three sides of Phnom Penh today and government troops searched out the remaining rebel infiltrators in the provincial capital of Kompong Cham, the Cambodian high command said.

"At Kompong Cham, after having cleared the entire city, our troops are pursuing their operations to enlarge the zone of defense," a command spokesman said.

The chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, visited Kompong Cham today by helicopter.

Foreign correspondents who visited Kompong Cham yesterday said it might take months to secure the city completely.

A one-hour downpour, the third this week, soaked Phnom Penh and its environs today, further widening the Mekong River and filling Communist bunkers and shell holes.

The command spokesman said there had been "hard fighting" at Vientiane, 10 miles north-east of Phnom Penh. He said reinforcements were on the way to help the 700-man garrison there.

At Phnom Prek Kraser, seven miles southeast of Phnom Penh on Highway 30, about 300 armor-supported government troops approached within 500 yards of the rebel-held village at midday but were stopped. Field reports said the government force suffered four men wounded.

Insurgents Repelled

At Wat Kdol, seven miles southwest of the capital, insurgents attacked a government position manned by about 200 troops last night and again this morning, but were pushed back each time, field reports said.

Rebel gunners fired mortar and recoilless rifle shells into the provincial capital of Kompong Speu, on Highway 4 about 30 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, the command said, killing two civilians and wounding 13.

In South Vietnam, Communist forces blew up a school crowded with civilians yesterday, a government spokesman said in Saigon.

Eight persons died and 24 were wounded, 12 of them children, he said.

A Saigon command spokesman said Communist infiltrators planted a land mine in the Xuyen Quan primary school, 370 miles north of Saigon, while the building was being used as a theater for a variety show.

He also reported 70 Communist and 13 government soldiers slain yesterday in battles in the Central Highlands and on the central coast.

Vientiane, Laotian Reds Sign Accord for Coalition Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

Victory of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in their struggle for peace and stability at home."

Ly Van Sau, spokesman for the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, said he expected that the agreement would be followed by developments to "consolidate peace, stability and national concord in the country."

Hanoi's Salute

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP).—North Vietnam today welcomed the Laos agreement, which it termed a "new victory reflecting the Lao people's earliest aspiration for

peace and national concord." In a broadcast statement, Hanoi said that "U.S. provocations and the Thai reactionaries' direct support" had sought to obstruct the agreement.

Hanoi said: "The short-term military coup on Aug. 20 was the climax of such a move."

Japan Sees Asia Helped

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP).—Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said today that the Japanese government believes that the Laos pact will contribute to establishing "peace and stability not only in Laos, but in the whole of Asia."

in a toast to French President Georges Pompidou at a dinner before they left together by train for a visit to the provinces.

The premier, who earlier described China's plan to stockpile grain and build air raid shelters, said: "In looking at the future, we are full of hope and confidence... placing our hopes on the people, on the young generation."

Praise for Allende

"No force can stop the current of history which flows on ceaselessly. The heroic death of Dr. Salvador Allende, President of Chile, will unflinchingly bring about an even more energetic struggle by the Chilean people."

Mr. Chou described Mr. Pompidou's visit as an "important contribution to the future development of Chinese-French relations" and said the two countries had "numerous common or similar points of view" about international problems.

Mr. Pompidou turned his discussions with the Chinese leader into a "very constructive" but he made it clear that France would not abandon good relations with the Soviet Union by saying: "The friendship between France and China is of a nature that it cannot be exclusive of any other."

Mr. Pompidou had said at a news conference that Peking supported the efforts of the European Common Market toward unity.

He added that he was gratified by the show of unity this week in Copenhagen where the EEC met to decide on a joint policy in coming talks with the United States. Mr. Pompidou said the results in Copenhagen seemed to him to represent "progress toward a European identity which we count very much on supporting."

European Mood Tempered

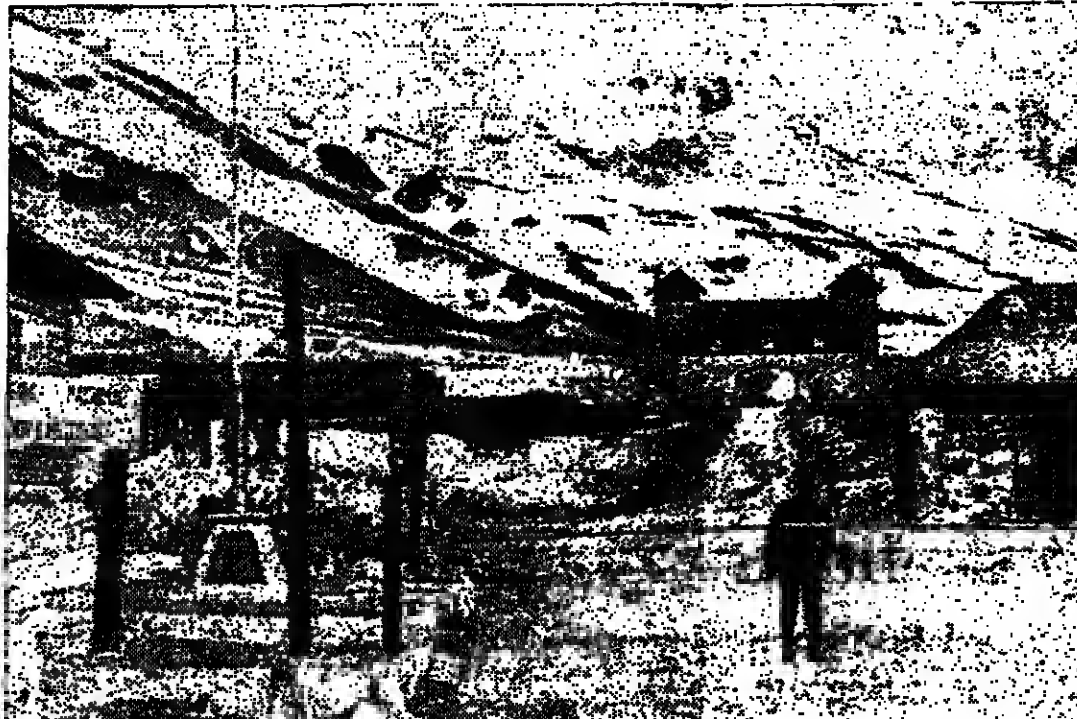
The Chinese leadership has repeatedly called for the construction of a strong Europe to balance what it considers the Soviet threat along its frontiers.

But Mr. Pompidou added: "My trip here is not directed against anyone, no more against the Soviet Union than any other country. France wants to get along well with everyone, which isn't always easy."

Nevertheless, Mr. Pompidou tempered his European mood. Citing a phrase by the West German chancellor, Willy Brandt, "detente plus defense equals security," Mr. Pompidou added that "we won't separate our policy of defense from a defense policy that will be a national one until the day it can be European, which is not in the immediate future."

Referring to his two-hour meeting with Mao Tse-tung Tuesday, Mr. Pompidou said that "we talked about lots of things, even about poetry, even about history and also politics. It was a very important exchange of views, and even more important in view of the fact that I was in the presence of a man of an exceptional stature, with the wisdom of the years adding to the vivacity of intelligence. We talked with much sympathy and intelligence."

Asked about the possibility of the sale of Comorco, the French-British superocean jetliner, to the Chinese, Mr. Pompidou replied that there were difficulties but that he was personally far from "giving up hope."



FRONTIER—A lone Argentinian soldier stands guard at this closed and deserted border point with Chile, 11,000 feet high in the Andes at La Cuevas, Argentina. Border police on both sides have sealed off the frontier.

Gun Battles Die Down in Santiago

(Continued from Page 1)

armed in Santiago. CBC said it has asked the Canadian government to obtain Mr. Gauthier's immediate release.

The government said 36 newspapers and magazines have been told to suspend publication indefinitely because they were opposed to the junta's goal of "depoliticizing Chile."

Authorities announced in Antofagasta, 850 miles south of here, that a policeman was executed after a summary trial for killing two military officers.

The execution, on Wednesday, was the first reported case of military justice meted out by the junta.

The executed policeman, who was said to have had "extremist tendencies," had shot to death a major and a captain in an apparent act of resistance to the military take-over.

The new foreign minister, Adm. Ismael Huerta Diaz, told foreign newsmen Chile would continue to identify itself with nonaligned nations of the Third World. Brazil and Uruguay were the first nations to recognize the junta.

"We will not retire from our nonaligned position because it would be absurd to separate ourselves from other countries that have the same interests as ourselves," Adm. Huerta said.

He said the government would study maintaining relations with Socialist bloc nations "case by case." The junta broke relations with Cuba Wednesday and expelled 150 Cuban diplomats and dependents.

Adm. Huerta said that was because "Cuba did not respect our internal affairs. On the contrary, it intervened in Chile on an open basis."

Cuban Charges to UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The Security Council will meet Monday to consider Cuba's complaint of attacks by Chilean armed forces on a Santiago Embassy and on a Cuban merchant ship on the high seas.

Chilean Attaché Seizes Embassy

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Chile's naval attaché in London took over the Chilean Embassy here today and barred the ambassador from entering the embassy said tonight.

Ambassador Alvaro Bunster confirmed that Rear Adm. Oscar Bustos had taken over the embassy and proclaimed himself in charge on behalf of the new military junta in Chile.

Mr. Bunster said he was not in the embassy when the incident took place at 4 p.m. He said Adm. Bustos summoned everyone in the embassy and told them he was taking over "on behalf of the new military junta established in Chile."

He said he had contacted the Foreign Ministry "about existing conventions to protect the legal ambassador of a recognized government. I am waiting for an answer."

Cosmos-586 Launched

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched the 586th satellite in its top-secret Cosmos series, Tass reported.

Shultz Decries Tax-Rise Plan, Laird's Meddling in Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

slowing the economy, Mr. Shultz said he didn't think it necessary to "sharpshoot" business.

Instead, he called for steady application of policies already in effect.

Present Policies

He said these included some use of wage-price controls until basic economic forces take hold, balancing the federal budget by holding down government spending, implementing a domestic monetary policy appropriate for a balanced budget, and expanding supply, particularly in the agricultural sector.

Mr. Laird's statement yesterday attributed to Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns the proposals for an income-tax surcharge and a floating tax credit on corporate investments.

He said that because the surcharge could be refunded after the statement of inflation, possibly in two to five years, "this is not the same as a tax increase" and would not violate the Nixon pledge against imposing higher taxes.

But most members of the Senate and House who commented did not see it that way.

"It looks like a trial balloon they are already backing away from," said Rep. Al Ullman, D., Ore., acting chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means

Spain Adopts Broad-Range Price Freeze

Transport, Hotels, Food and Utilities

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The Spanish government today froze prices for basic foodstuffs, utilities and transport at their present levels until the end of the year, Information Minister Fernando de Linan y Zofio announced.

The price freeze also affected hotels, restaurants, bars and other businesses contributing to the tourist industry, the minister said.

The measure was taken in an effort to curb inflation, which drove the cost of living up by 9 percent in the first eight months of the year—an annual rate of more than 13 percent.

Mr. Linan y Zofio said the freeze affected all prices directly controlled by the government. At the same time, the government will use all the means at its disposal to slow increases of goods and services the prices of which are not under its direct control.

Spain also will initiate a short-term program of government-financed imports of cheap foodstuffs to force Spanish producers to keep prices down, the minister said. Until the end of the year, certain types of foodstuffs may not be exported if their sale within Spain contributes to keeping prices in check, he added.

The freeze was adopted at a cabinet meeting chaired by the chief of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, in this seaside resort, Spain's summer capital.

Mr. Linan y Zofio said the freeze affected such basic foodstuffs as milk, bread, sugar and frozen meat as well as utilities such as water, gas and electricity. It also affects the entire transport industry, car rentals, car hire, and coal, telephone and cable services, hospital fees and medicines, newspapers, entertainment, tobacco, hairdressers and the prices of such products as cars, radios and television sets.

Tito Accuses U.S. In Allende Death

BELGRADE, Sept. 14 (ONT).—President Tito charged in a speech today that imperialist reaction—an allusion to the United States—had instigated "hiring generals" to overthrow and murder President Salvador Allende of Chile.

Marshal Tito said that equal dangers of hostile intrigue confronted Yugoslavia and other small, nonaligned countries. He said Yugoslavia must be alert to apprehend agents and spies infiltrating the country to foment disunity among its six republics.

The 81-year-old Communist leader, one of the founders of the nonaligned movement, spoke during a rally in the town of Osijek, in eastern Croatia.

"We have lost one of the most faithful members of the non-aligned movement," he said. "We have lost Chile. As a result of international reaction and imperialism, the legitimate government has been overthrown and a great man, a great comrade, President Allende, has been murdered by hiring generals."

Foreign Workers Strike

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP).—Several thousand immigrant workers in the Paris area staged a 24-hour strike today to protest a recent wave of racism in France. The stoppages seemed to be most effective at building sites and at some automobile plants.

Shultz Decries Tax-Rise Plan, Laird's Meddling in Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

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Spain Is Preparing to Mint Coins Of Prince, Franco's Successor

MADRID, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Speculation that Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 80, might soon hand over power to his designated successor was revived today with the confirmation that the Spanish mint is preparing new postage stamps and coins bearing the likeness of Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon.

Never in modern Spanish history have Spanish coins borne anything but the national coat of arms or the likeness of the chief of state. Writing in the monarchist newspaper ABC, Julian Corres Cabanillas, a close associate of Prince Juan Carlos, said the reported preparation of coins with the prince's likeness was "without doubt very significant."

A spokesman for the mint said new coins were being prepared. At the same time, the mint categorically denied reports that the new coins were already being minted or the stamps being printed.

Gen. Franco designated Prince Juan Carlos, 35, as his successor and future king of Spain four years ago. In June Gen. Franco gave up the premiership, naming Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco chief of government. But he remained chief of state.

Litvinov Says Russia Is Hurt By Drive Against Sakharov

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP).—Pavel Litvinov, grandson of a former Soviet foreign minister, has declared that the official campaign against physicist Andrei D. Sakharov and other dissidents has harmed the Soviet Union's reputation in the West.

In an open statement made available to Western correspondents today, Mr. Litvinov asserted that the recent press attacks against Mr. Sakharov were reminiscent of cold war propaganda. But today, he said, these attacks were outdated methods when efforts were being made to end Russia's isolation.

"It is necessary to understand that in the absence of the Iron Curtain, our internal affairs appear to the whole world such as they are and not as one would want to picture them," he wrote.

The statement was also signed by Boris Shragin, a former researcher at an art institute. Mr. Litvinov, 34, grandson of Stalin's Foreign Minister, Maxim Litvinov, was sentenced to five years in Siberian exile for demonstrating against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. He was freed, however, before completing his term.

Voting support for Mr. Sakharov, the statement said the recent attacks against the scientist were not convincing despite being backed up by "hundreds of signatures and credentials."

Mr. Sakharov became the object of a fierce press campaign here after he stated to Western correspondents that the West should not accept detente with the Soviet Union without some internal liberalization by the Kremlin. The official media chose to portray Mr. Sakharov as an enemy of East-West detente and a "renegade" in favor of war.

"To all the attacks against Sakharov, in which our press was rich for a while, we will find no hint of what he actually said," the statement added. "And this is indicative. For our readers, as for any other, his ideas would be worthy of attention and the facts he communicated would leave hardly any one indifferent," it said.

"Our tragedy," it said, "is that the propaganda system of value does not always correspond to actions and deeds."

U.S. Publishers Protest

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Association of American Publishers today expressed "a growing sense of alarm" over reports of "increasing intimidation, harassment, imprisonment and exile of Soviet writers."

"It is especially disturbing that Alexander Solzhenitsyn has felt his life may be in danger because of his unpopular view," the association wrote Roy L. Stukalin, chairman of the State Committee on Publishing, Printing and Book Trade of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

Greece Appoints 11, All Civilians, To a New Court

ATHENS, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The Greek government today appointed an 11-man civilian constitutional court as a first step toward restoring parliamentary rule in Greece.

The all-civilian composition of the court—the first in modern Greek history—scotched rumors that President George Papadopoulos might choose former officers.

Members of the new court, which Mr. Papadopoulos pledged to get up this month to screen political parties and candidates, are high court judges, jurists and prominent citizens.

The cabinet appointed Charalambos Georgiopoulos, chairman of the State Legal Council, as president of the court. Deputy presidents are Panayotis Depodoulas, a judge on the State Council—the supreme administrative court—and Supreme Court Judge Nicholas Apostolopoulos.

Political opposition leaders said that their participation in forthcoming elections would depend on the membership of the court. There had been fears the government might use the court to bar "undesirable" parties and politicians.

King of Sweden Reported Dying

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Sept. 14 (AP).—The life of Sweden's 90-year-old King Gustaf VI Adolf is ebbing slowly, his doctors reported tonight. Only his stout heart refused to stop while his kidneys and lungs failed and his fever rose high, they said.

With his young heir and other close relatives at his side, the aged monarch was "in deep, peaceful sleep," according to an evening bulletin.

ITT Barcelona Office Attacked by Youths

BARCELONA, Spain, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—About 40 youths hurled flaming gasoline bombs into the offices here of the U.S. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. tonight in an apparent protest against the military coup in Chile.

Witnesses said the youths hoisted the Chilean flag, smashed the building's windows and threw 11 bombs inside. There were no injuries. The youths fled and there were no reports of any arrests.

Honduran Students Attack U.S. Embassy

TEGUIGUALPA, Honduras, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Police guard at the U.S. Embassy here yesterday after students attacked it with fire bombs last night to protest alleged American involvement in the Chilean coup.

The demonstrators marched to the embassy, singing the Honduran national anthem and then lobbed Molotov cocktails into the compound, causing small fires on the embassy lawn. Only slight damage was done to the embassy building.

The students burned an American flag and accused the U.S. government of being "directly responsible for the fall" of the Chilean regime.

Sea Pollution Talks Set

PARIS, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Representatives of 16 nations will meet here Monday for five-day conference directed at working out common measures against pollution along the North Sea, the English Channel and northeast Atlantic coast, French government officials said today.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	35	74
ALASKA	15	45
ARIZONA	25	75
ARKANSAS	25	75
CALIFORNIA	25	75
COLORADO	25	75
CONNECTICUT	25	75
DELAWARE	25	75
FLORIDA	25	75
GEORGIA	25	75
ILLINOIS	25	75
INDIANA	25	75
IOWA	25	75
KANSAS	25	75
KENTUCKY	25	75
LOUISIANA	25	75
MAINE	25	75
MARYLAND	25	75
MASSACHUSETTS	25	75
MICHIGAN	25	75
MINNESOTA	25	75
MISSISSIPPI	25	75
MISSOURI	25	75
MONTANA	25	75
NEBRASKA	25	75
NEVADA	25	75
NEW HAMPSHIRE	25	75
NEW JERSEY	25	75
NEW YORK	25	75
NORTH CAROLINA	25	75
NORTH DAKOTA	25	75
OHIO	25	75
OKLAHOMA	25	75
OREGON	25	75
PENNSYLVANIA	25	75
RHODE ISLAND	25	75
SOUTH CAROLINA	25	75
SOUTH DAKOTA	25	75
TENNESSEE	25	75
TEXAS	25	75
UTAH	25	75
Vermont	25	75
VIRGINIA	25	75
WASHINGTON	25	75
WEST VIRGINIA	25	75
WISCONSIN	25	75
WYOMING	25	75

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# Study Urges Public Funding Congress Incumbents Spent Twice as Much as Foes in '71

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Common Cause said yesterday that incumbent House and Senate members outspent their challengers in last year's elections approximately two to one.

The ratio indicates the citizens' lobby said, "that Capitol Hill has stacked the deck in favor of a bipartisan 'incumbency party' that can be shaken only by a new system of public financing of election campaigns."

Releasing the first comprehensive survey of its kind five days before the Senate election, Common Cause said the evidence demonstrates "overwhelmingly" that it is "incumbency and not party affiliation which determines whether a candidate can obtain substantial financial support."

"Statement of Principles"

John W. Gardner, the organization's chairman, said Common Cause is asking its 500,000 members to press their legislators—senators, initially—to sign a "statement of principles" on public financing that seven senators issued a few days ago.

Mr. Gardner told a press conference that Common Cause is launching an intense effort to get public financing legislation passed in the current session—before legislators have to seek most of their funding for re-election campaigns.

Altogether, the study showed, House and Senate candidates spent \$77 million last year. The 780 aspirants who lost in the primaries reported expenditures of \$10.6 million. The 1,116 candidates who ran in the elections last November accounted for the bulk, \$66.4 million.

On April 6, 1972, when the current financial reporting law was about to take effect, incumbents had cash on hand of \$5.9 million, Common Cause found. Challengers had \$1.5 million, or one-fourth as much.

More Raised

The candidates went on to raise \$62.3 million more by Dec. 31, the study showed.

Large contributors, those giving more than \$100 each, accounted for 61 percent, with special-interest committees, industry, labor and professional and trade groups giving \$10.1 million, political committees, \$5.4 million and 41,800 individuals, \$21.7 million. Loans of more than \$100 each accounted for the remaining 7 percent, or \$5.9 million.

The Common Cause study was aided by about 1,000 volunteers throughout the country, and is the first in a series. It found that on the average, Democratic incumbents in the House spent \$56,384 against \$32,708 for their GOP challengers; while GOP incumbents spent \$60,842 against \$28,687 for their Democratic challengers.

In the Senate, Democratic incumbents spent \$81,000 against \$32,400 for their GOP challengers, while GOP incumbents spent \$59,742 and \$20,730.

# Naval Stewards Assigned to Nixon Cited by Proxmire

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Sen. William Proxmire, D.-Wis., has asked the General Accounting Office to investigate the Navy's assignment of stewards to serve the President and Vice President.

Sen. Proxmire said the Navy assigned 53 stewards, most of whom are from the Philippines, to attend to President Nixon's personal service and two to Vice President Agnew's.

Sen. Proxmire said assignment of the stewards came to light when the Navy responded to his request for information on Navy personnel assigned to high-ranking officials.

The Navy reported that 570 stewards are assigned to admirals and captains. All told, 11,497 stewards on active duty are serving in officers' dining rooms, mess halls, kitchens and other places.

"I can't imagine a worse example of the shabbiness and fat that has been allowed to build up in the military than the Navy's use of stewards," Sen. Proxmire said in a statement.

The stewards assigned to admirals and captains carry out such chores as washing dishes, making beds and catering cocktail parties, Sen. Proxmire said.

# Justice Dept. in Major Study Of Functions, Status of FBI

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The Justice Department has embarked on a major study to determine if the FBI should be stripped of many of its long-standing functions and reconstituted as an independent agency.

Details of the study were revealed yesterday by William D. Ruckelshaus, a few hours before his confirmation by the Senate as deputy attorney general.

Mr. Ruckelshaus, who served briefly as acting FBI director, told the Senate Judiciary Committee that the study would determine:

- Whether or under what circumstances the FBI should engage in wiretapping.
- Whether intelligence gathering should be separated from the bureau's law enforcement function.
- Whether the FBI should remain in the Justice Department or become an independent agency.
- How long the FBI director should serve.
- Whether the bureau's investigative techniques, including the use of informers, ought to be revised.
- What the FBI director's relationship should be with the attorney general, assuming the bureau stays in the department.
- How independent he should be.
- How should he report to the President and Congress?
- What the FBI relationship should be with other governmental agencies. Should it have more of a role in investigating misconduct of employees in such agencies?

The study had been mentioned briefly by Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson in an interview with The Washington Post a month ago, but its pervasive nature was not revealed until yesterday.

After Mr. Ruckelshaus testified, the committee voted unanimously in a closed session to approve his nomination as deputy attorney general. Within a few hours, the Senate affirmed that decision by a voice vote.

# UAW, Chrysler Negotiate Under Strike Deadline

DETROIT, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Negotiators for the Chrysler Corp. and the United Auto Workers bargained on the major issues of wages and voluntary overtime today in efforts to reach a new contract agreement before an 11:59 p.m. strike deadline.

The UAW, which this year picked Chrysler, the nation's third largest auto maker, to set pilot contract for the industry, was set to pull 127,500 members off the job in Chrysler plants if in accord were not reached by the deadline. Chrysler has not been struck, except in brief wildcat walkouts, since a 104-day stoppage in 1954 resulted in the first company-paid pension for auto workers.

Chrysler today closed two of its largest plants because of unofficial walkouts. A spokesman said that not enough workers returned from their lunch breaks at a plant employing 5,000 workers and at one with 2,000.

Among the key issues under negotiation in bargaining which began July 18, was a wage increase and the tailoring of such an increase to meet the guidelines of the Cost of Living Council.

The company also has opposed the union's demand for voluntary overtime, contending that it would disrupt production schedules if union members were allowed to decide whether or not they would work overtime.

# Martial Law Will End In Ankara, Istanbul

ANKARA, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The Turkish government said today it will end two years and five months of martial law in Ankara and Istanbul on Sept. 26.

Turkey's two largest cities were the last of 11 provinces still under martial law proclaimed in April, 1971, to combat urban guerrilla warfare. Martial law was lifted elsewhere last January.

Political parties campaigning for the Oct. 14 general elections had warned that martial law would be a detriment to voting.



TRAFFIC LINE—Youngsters near Soong Trang, South Vietnam, riding water buffalo. The scene was quite picturesque, but not terribly newsworthy. Said the AP: As transport, the water buffalo lacks a great deal, but it certainly does have a horn.

# Fuel Supply Held Ample By Nixon Aide

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—A broadside of attacks on Henry A. Kissinger's qualifications to be secretary of state was quickly crowded into the public record today in the final day of open hearings on his nomination.

In 2 1/2 hours of testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Kissinger was accused of "mendacity," "duplicitous," "war crimes," "moral unfitness for office," "dishonesty," anti-black racism, "promoting security risks," "pro-Zionism" and, at the same time, turning "his official back" on the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Only two of the committee's 17 members were present throughout the statement-taking morning session, Sen. John Sparkman, D., Ala., and Sen. George D. Aiken, R., Vt. They were joined for part of the time by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D.

Nine organizations and former Sen. Ernest Gruening, an Alabama Democrat who was one of two senators to vote against U.S. involvement in Vietnam in August, 1964, joined in opposing Mr. Kissinger's nomination, for differing reasons. They testified under a 10-minute limit on statements and generally recognized that the committee is expected to report out Mr. Kissinger's nomination, perhaps unanimously, on Tuesday.

Mr. Gruening, who accused the "Nixon-Kissinger team" of having "escalated the ghastly tragedy" of Indochina warfare in the past, said he recognized that the committee "confronts a dilemma." If it blocks Mr. Kissinger's nomination, the elderly former senator noted, Mr. Kissinger "will continue as he has been, as a presidential adviser not subject to Senate confirmation."

Sen. McGovern indicated that this situation can cause himself and other senators who have opposed administration policies to conclude that they have no real alternative to confirming Mr. Kissinger.

"It would seem to me," Sen. McGovern said, "that if we deny him confirmation, he just stays there at the White House" with a powerful hand in the control of foreign policy "and we are denied even the opportunity to question him."

With Mr. Kissinger holding the post of secretary of state.

# 9 U.S. Factional Groups Argue Against Confirming Kissinger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—A broadside of attacks on Henry A. Kissinger's qualifications to be secretary of state was quickly crowded into the public record today in the final day of open hearings on his nomination.

In 2 1/2 hours of testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Kissinger was accused of "mendacity," "duplicitous," "war crimes," "moral unfitness for office," "dishonesty," anti-black racism, "promoting security risks," "pro-Zionism" and, at the same time, turning "his official back" on the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Only two of the committee's 17 members were present throughout the statement-taking morning session, Sen. John Sparkman, D., Ala., and Sen. George D. Aiken, R., Vt. They were joined for part of the time by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D.

Nine organizations and former Sen. Ernest Gruening, an Alabama Democrat who was one of two senators to vote against U.S. involvement in Vietnam in August, 1964, joined in opposing Mr. Kissinger's nomination, for differing reasons. They testified under a 10-minute limit on statements and generally recognized that the committee is expected to report out Mr. Kissinger's nomination, perhaps unanimously, on Tuesday.

Mr. Gruening, who accused the "Nixon-Kissinger team" of having "escalated the ghastly tragedy" of Indochina warfare in the past, said he recognized that the committee "confronts a dilemma." If it blocks Mr. Kissinger's nomination, the elderly former senator noted, Mr. Kissinger "will continue as he has been, as a presidential adviser not subject to Senate confirmation."

Sen. McGovern indicated that this situation can cause himself and other senators who have opposed administration policies to conclude that they have no real alternative to confirming Mr. Kissinger.

"It would seem to me," Sen. McGovern said, "that if we deny him confirmation, he just stays there at the White House" with a powerful hand in the control of foreign policy "and we are denied even the opportunity to question him."

With Mr. Kissinger holding the post of secretary of state.

# Frankfurter Papers Are Reported Stolen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Irreplaceable papers of the late Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter have been stolen from the Library of Congress, columnist Jack Anderson has reported.

Mr. Anderson said Frankfurter's personal diaries covering five years, numerous notes on conversations, memos, letters and personal jottings were among the stolen items. The loss was discovered in September, 1972. Frankfurter died in 1965.

# Agnew Successor In Md. County Job Pleads Not Guilty

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14 (AP).—Dale Anderson, the man who succeeded Vice-President Agnew as chief executive of Baltimore County, pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy, extortion and bribery.

Mr. Anderson, 56, one of Maryland's most powerful Democrats, was released on his own recognizance by Judge Joseph Young on the condition that he not leave the continental United States.

Tentative trial date was set for Jan. 7. Norman P. Eassey, Mr. Anderson's attorney, told the judge that he wanted "a prompt trial in this matter."

Mr. Agnew is under investigation by federal prosecutors on similar charges—all involving allegations of illegal payoffs by architects and engineers for non-bid contracts awarded to them—but no evidence involving the Vice-President has yet gone before a special grand jury probing political corruption in Maryland.

Mr. Agnew has denied any wrongdoing.

Mr. Anderson, in a 39-count indictment returned on Aug. 23, was accused of extorting \$46,420 from eight firms doing business with the county. He has denounced the charges as a "frame-up" and "phony."

# Some Suggest Boycott Oil Firms Pushing Campaign For U.S. Pressure on Libya

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—A secret but intense lobbying campaign is being waged by a group of major American oil companies for strong U.S. counterpressures—including the possibility of boycott action—against the government of Libya.

The oil company offensive, which is being directed by John J. McCloy, the elder statesman and New York lawyer, is intended to counteract Libyan President Moamer Qaddafi's nationalization of holdings on Sept. 1.

Mr. McCloy's meetings with senior State Department officials and with the White House national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, were kept quiet. Some of those familiar with the proceedings refused to acknowledge that they had taken place.

But others who took part in the sessions said the oil companies pressed the administration for tough retaliatory action against Libya. "All sorts of ideas came out of the companies, including the possibility of a boycott," said one participant.

Mr. McCloy, who has been an influential broker for the major oil companies in past international crises, denied in a telephone interview that any specific suggestion of a boycott had been made by the companies during the private sessions.

"We expressed our hope to the State Department that the adventure of the Libyans would not succeed. We told them, 'We would like to have you do anything you can,'" he said. "They indicated to us that they were communicating with other governments about this."

Oil Company Fears

The reason for the rising clamor for a tougher U.S. line transcends the Libyan case. The companies fear that other Persian Gulf states such as Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and perhaps even Saudi Arabia might tear up their existing contracts and demand immediate control of the companies' as well as higher prices—if the Libyan move proves successful.

# Chance of Compromise Seen In Court Proposal on Tapes

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The White House withheld comment today on the compromise suggested by the U.S. Court of Appeals here to resolve the constitutional crisis over release of presidential tapes to a federal grand jury.

The deputy White House press secretary, Gerald L. Warren, said that the President's legal advisers were studying the court's proposal and that he would have no comment pending completion of the study.

Basis for Compromise

Despite the silence at the White House, some observers believed that the memorandum might become the basis for a compromise settlement that would avoid a further legal battle over the tapes.

Special prosecutor Archibald Cox promptly signified his willingness to try to work out a settlement along the lines the court suggested yesterday.

Charles Alan Wright, special counsel to the President, in oral arguments Tuesday urged the court to "suggest what it feels should be done" rather than issue an order to a separate branch of government.

The court urged Mr. Nixon yesterday to allow Mr. Cox to listen to Watergate tapes with the President and his lawyers to work out an out-of-court compromise of the dispute over whether the tapes or parts of them should be turned over to the grand jury.

In a separate action today, the American Civil Liberties Union filed a brief in the court arguing that persons whose conversations might have been taped be allowed to move to suppress the tapes if they are potential witnesses before a grand jury.

# Fishermen Find Body Of Dina Merrill's Son

EAST HAMPTON, N.Y., Sept. 14 (AP).—The body of 25-year-old David Rumbough, son of actress Dina Merrill and industrialist Stanley Rumbough, has been recovered from the Atlantic Ocean.

Police said two fishermen found Mr. Rumbough's body yesterday near where his boat went out of control Saturday. The body was recovered the day after the death of his grandmother, Mrs. Merrivether Post, one of the world's richest women. Miss Merrill is a daughter of Mrs. Post.

# 4 Now in Prison Seek to Change Watergate Plea

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Four of the original seven Watergate defendants asked a federal judge today to change their guilty pleas to not guilty.

The four men, all natives of Cuba who had been living in Miami, said in a petition filed with U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica that they had been misled into believing they were protecting national security interests in their involvement in the Watergate break-in.

They said they were the victims of "a cruel fraud initially perpetrated on them to obtain their participation in the Watergate activities."

The four, who pleaded guilty on Jan. 15, 1973, are Bernard L. Barker, Frank A. Sturges, Virgilio R. Gonzalez and Eugenio R. Martinez.

They were arrested inside Democratic National Committee headquarters along with James W. McCord Jr., who was convicted in the original trial. All four have been awaiting final sentencing by Judge Sirica. He had sentenced them provisionally to the maximum terms, pending review.

The pleas were to charges of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping, carrying a maximum prison term of 65 years and fines of up to \$50,000.

# Narcotics Chief Gets Life in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Herbert Sperting, 34-year-old convicted chief of a large New York City narcotics ring, Wednesday was sentenced to life in prison.

Sperting was one of 31 persons, all reputed narcotics dealers, arrested in April after a two-year investigation by city and federal narcotics agents.

Authorities said the drug ring headed by Sperting annually handled millions of dollars in heroin and cocaine smuggled from France, Italy and South America.

# Did Smoking Alter Course Of History?

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14 (UPI).—A 99-year-old veteran of the Spanish-American War says the battleship Maine was blown up by sailors smoking below the battleship's main deck.

The sinking of the Maine, allegedly torpedoed by the Spanish as the ship rested in Havana Harbor, was the reason the United States entered the war.

"The Spanish didn't torpedo the Maine," Joseph Favret, 99, said. "The explosion resulted from men smoking below the deck and that's how the ship went up, which led us into war."

Favret was attending the 75th convention of the United Spanish War Veterans earlier this week.

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## The Requirements of Détente

The very difficult question of what is to be the substance of Soviet-American "détente" is passing from a debating phase to a political phase. A significant number of Americans now appear to believe it is neither desirable, possible nor safe to improve relations with the Soviet Union unless the Kremlin liberalizes some of its domestic policies. So the National Academy of Sciences has just conditioned its support of further scientific exchanges on an end to Kremlin harassment of physicist-libertarian Andrei Sakharov. House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., says he will resist expanded East-West trade "if the price is to be paid in the martyrdom" of Sakharov, Nobel laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn and other noted dissenters. Congressional consent for expanded trade has already been linked to Soviet consent for freer emigration, especially emigration of Jews.

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As the excitement of summitry wore off, people were bound to start examining the stuff of détente, the more so as the inflationary impact of last year's Soviet grain purchases came to be felt. Distracted perhaps by Watergate, Mr. Nixon has given no evidence that he has coped with the issue himself, as he should have. For it is a plain fact that, though he made his first-term breakthroughs largely alone and in secret, their consolidation requires public support. He needs the support of scientists to expand exchange, and of Congress to broaden trade. Meanwhile, the situation on the Soviet side has not been static. The Soviet government, eager to reap the benefits of détente without cost to its domestic grip, has intensified its crackdown on dissenters; they in turn have reached out for foreign support. The sharper the foreign protests, the more determined some in the Kremlin become to ignore them. Those Soviet leaders who had doubts about détente all along are no doubt arguing now that the current American "interference" in Soviet affairs proves their original point.

The attitudes of American critics require closer scanning. Some Americans who now speak for Soviet human rights may well do so because they never "trusted the Russians." Others may be making political hay. Still others, particularly American Jews, see an opportunity and feel an obligation to help their co-religionists. Scientists and intellectuals have an interest in their Soviet counterparts. Whether or not one sympathizes with any of these attitudes, the fact remains that there is a substantial and growing constituency which expects political and economic progress to be accompanied by progress in opening up Soviet society. It is a fundamental American tenet to equate trustworthiness and openness. It is deeply disturbing that the Kremlin is not subject to the same checks on the arbitrary use of power that operate on democratic govern-

ments, however imperfectly. It is offensive to find the Soviet state denying human values and it cannot avoid raising doubts about how reliable a partner it will be in joint political and economic enterprises. A form of "interference" in Soviet affairs is a natural consequence of this concern. But U.S. self-interest is involved as well. And that is what makes the problem so difficult for Americans.

Secretary of State-designate Henry Kissinger has pronounced himself personally "disappointed" and "dismayed" by the recent reports of oppression from Russia. "Yet," he went on, "we have as a country to ask ourselves the question of whether it should be the principal goal of American foreign policy to transform the domestic structure of societies with which we deal or whether the principal exercise of our foreign policy should be toward affecting the foreign policy of those societies." This way of posing the issue is entirely consistent with Mr. Kissinger's view that foreign policy is essentially global strategy and that domestic considerations and pressures should not be allowed to impinge on it. Moreover, he is surely well positioned to understand the never-ending risk that the Kremlin majority currently supporting a détente policy could crumble.

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The appropriate approach to the issue he poses, however, is not merely to caution those concerned with human rights. That is not only questionable politics but questionable diplomacy. The appropriate approach is to go on to caution the Soviet leadership that it is simply not possible to mold the necessary public support for a détente policy in the United States while the Kremlin continues acting as it does with respect to human rights. The real problem, we suspect, is not so much that the Soviet Union practices domestic policies repugnant to many Americans. The problem is that at a time of East-West promise when many Americans had expected a softening effect on Soviet internal policies, the Kremlin seems to be going backwards. It is this sense of disappointment, of betrayal, which energizes many critics of Soviet performance on human rights. The remedy, then, is not a "transformation of the Soviet domestic structure" but some reasonable amount of evidence of positive changes—some movement in the right direction, rather than the other way around. Such evidence would almost certainly loosen the knot now tightening around certain aspects of Soviet-American détente. President Nixon has no more compelling piece of international business than to set the Soviet leadership straight on what, as a practical political matter as well as a question of principle, détente requires if it is to achieve a necessary measure of support in the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Pawn No More

In Cambodia it is still civil war. In South Vietnam there is indecision. Only in Laos, third of the Indochina states, has a widely heralded cease-fire turned into formal peace—signed and sealed.

The accord established a coalition government between a disciplined national Communist movement, the Pathet Lao, and a diffuse body of neutralist politicians led by the durable 72-year-old premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma. The impotence of the military right-wing, shorn of the U.S. support which had emboldened it to upset the two previous Laotian coalitions, was finally demonstrated in the abortive coup attempt of Aug. 20; now the right-wing remnants have reluctantly lined up behind the accord.

The Laotian war of the past two decades was largely created by outside forces, a sort of vicarious struggle among causes that once seemed important but gradually became irrelevant.

The Soviet Union found bigger problems in Asia than the fate of the Pathet Lao and,

indeed, played a crucial role of conciliation in the last days of negotiations. China seems to have decided that its main current interest in Laos is the ominous but still-unexplained road-building program in the north of the country.

The United States, once so exercised about the growth of national Communist movements in Southeast Asia, needed a face-saving way out of the secret military maneuvering of a decade past in order to reach peace with honor. And Hanoi loses nothing by a Laotian coalition which creates a not unfriendly buffer between North Vietnam and Thailand; the vague territorial division in the accord will assure that the Ho Chi Minh supply lines remain in secure hands.

In short, Laos became superfluous as the power struggle in Southeast Asia moved to more critical areas of Cambodia and South Vietnam. For as long as it is allowed to last, Laos can look forward to respite from self-serving meddling by outsiders.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Allende's Experiment

The military takeover in Chile is not unexpected. In fact, it might have come a bit late, though not too late. Since the rise of Marxist Allende to the highest office in Chile in a democratic way, world attention

has been focused on the Latin American country with the question: Will this experiment be a success?

As it turned out, Allende's experiment failed. As a result he had to pay his debts with his life.

—From the Times (Jakarta).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 16, 1898

WASHINGTON—Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, who has been commissioned as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, with the rank and pay of a second lieutenant, and who is the first woman who ever received a commission in our army, began her official duties yesterday. Her first duty was to select 30 women nurses and 12 male nurses for the army in Puerto Rico. She will have the same regular officer's uniform except that she will wear a skirt instead of trousers. The skirt will be of army cloth, and the jacket like a man's, shoulder straps and all.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 15, 1923

NEW YORK—While hundreds of office workers in the financial district this morning were hurrying to work they saw Mr. T. Inouye, head auditor for Mitsui and Co. throw himself from a window on the 15th floor of the American Express Building. Hundreds saw the man climb to the window ledge and realized that he intended to commit suicide. Women screamed and turned their heads as the body hurtled through the air and struck the pavement. It was learned the Japanese took his life because of the death of his wife and two children in the Yokohama earthquake.



## Rockefeller and Connally

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The pro football exhibition season is over, but the political exhibition season has just started. It's an appalling, almost unbearable thought, but the practice sessions for the 1976 presidential election have already started.

In the last few days, both Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York and former Gov. John Connally of Texas have been in California, trying out their arguments. Just before that, Rockefeller was in New Orleans talking philosophy to a political science convention, and just after it, Big John was in Washington at a meeting of the Republican National Committee, proclaiming President Nixon's theory that the Supreme Court is not necessarily supreme. It could be that Rockefeller and Connally are merely looking for a better way to see the United States, but Connally is just at the beginning of a long cross-country tour of political meetings, to be followed by trips to the Soviet Union, Iran and Saudi Arabia, which should help him his political business and his oil business. And Rockefeller is also hitting the road.

### New Study Groups

Rockefeller is not only putting together study groups on the major problems of the nation, as he has done with the help of Henry Kissinger in the past, but in the next month he will be making public speeches in Ohio, Arizona, Michigan and Iowa. This is not exactly part of New York's business.

Nothing is admitted but the main thing is fairly clear. Even before President Nixon has been able to restore order in his own party, and before the divided Democrats have turned their minds beyond Watergate, a major struggle is already shaping up between Rockefeller and Connally for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination.

Vice-President Agnew has other problems to worry about, and Gov. Ronald Reagan of California apparently feels confident enough to invite Connally to San Diego to address the Republican faithful, but Connally and Rockefeller are not waiting. They are moving early. Connally is taking advantage of his pugnacious optimism, his Chautauque eloquence, and his support in the White House. Rockefeller is studying, organizing, and counting on his long record within the Republican party.

All this must seem premature and even silly to sensible people, who are more interested in the present rather than the future problems of the presidency. But nominations and elections are won by early organization and hard work years before the conventions, as John Kennedy proved by his long and arduous efforts in 1960-67-68-69, leading to his nomination and election in 1960.

Connally has set a quicker pace than most people expected, probably quicker than he originally planned. Not so long ago, he was supposed to be leaving his brief service as a White House adviser because he longed for privacy at home and a long, leisurely trip around the world. But suddenly it is discovered that he is going to spend weeks talking to Republican political rallies, and when reporters ask why the switch, and what is he doing, he pretends he is just being courteous to old friends and is going around and talking.

Well, maybe, even after Watergate, he can persuade some people that he is just out on an educational and philosophical tour, but he's not persuading or fool-

ing Rockefeller, Reagan, or Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois or Howard Baker of Tennessee or any other possible Republican candidates for the presidency.

Rockefeller, particularly, has gotten the message, and is acting on it. His assumption is that the battle for the Republican presidential nomination in 1976 has started, sensible or not, whether people want it or not, but that Connally is going for it, and Rockefeller is clearly going to challenge him.

The governor of New York has a problem. He has won four terms as governor. He has to decide whether to go for a fifth next year, but like Connally, his aim is the presidency, and for both of them, this is the last chance. Would a fifth term help him or should he concentrate on the presidency? This he hasn't decided.

Rockefeller thought this problem would come much later, but Vice-President Agnew is in trouble, and the scene has changed. It has changed mainly because Connally, like Kennedy in

1956, has begun to make his bid for the support of the Republican establishment in California and the other big states, and Rockefeller is picking up the challenge.

Connally, the old Democrat, the new boy in the Republican party, is a formidable character, so formidable in fact, that he is not only bringing Rockefeller into the race to oppose him, but creating new and surprising alliances against him.

Franklin Roosevelt Jr., watching all this, observed the other day that his own Democratic party was counting too much on Watergate to win in 1976. The Republicans, he said, despite Connally, and despite the problem of age, might nominate Rockefeller and Reagan in 1976, carry both New York and California, and sweep the country. All this seems vague and even silly now, but Connally and Rockefeller are not vague and they are not silly. They are dead serious and in know that elections are won long before most people know they have started.

## Spun Off by the Whirlwind

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—Even though history's whirlwind proved too great for him, there was something appealing about the late Salvador Allende, who tried to lead Chile into Marxist socialism by parliamentary means.

This attempt was hampered by extreme left revolutionary movements as well as conservative forces of the right and center. Together they produced economic chaos. In the end, the president, who had never mastered a popular majority, was crushed. Allende participated in two Chilean Popular Front governments, each of which endured three years. The first (1938-1941) produced a new basis for collaboration between middle class and workers' parties. Allende, his health minister, already a Socialist, was immensely proud that he introduced free milk for children. The second (1970-1973), just smashed by a military putsch, resembled its predecessor in that neither was able to carry out its full program.

Comparing these experiments, the president once said to me (Santiago, March 23, 1971): "That [first] Popular Front regime was on the left of the capitalist system. But the popular unity government now wants to transform the capitalist system entirely."

—Letters—

### Tipping in Italy

I was surprised to read "Getting About in Italy" by William Buckley in the *NYT* of Sept. 4. During the last three months I have used the ports at the airports and railroad stations in Rome, Milan and Turin and I never paid more than 200 lire per bag. That tariff is printed very clearly in the *formbook*. How could such a clever man as Mr. Buckley be so easily cheated? Could it be that Mr. Buckley is not so smart after all? There are enough wrong things in Italy as it is; no need to invent more.

GIOVANNI M. PAGANI  
Tangier.

"At that time the leading role in the Popular Front government was taken by the radical party, representing the small bourgeoisie. Now the leading role is not bourgeois at all. This time the president, myself, is a Socialist and not a radical."

Allende was very much a political animal, a small, stocky, quick-moving man with grey mustache, ruddy face, thick, heavily rimmed spectacles. He was unique in his effort to achieve full revolution on a relatively slow-motion, democratic basis and it is arguable that the latter restrictions, which added left-wing impatience to right-wing rage, made his ultimate downfall inevitable. He boasted:

"In 30 years' political life, I never failed to do what I said I would do. It could be possible that the dynamic of events might eventually create a revolutionary party, one party of the revolution," continuing the Socialist, Communist and radical elements which backed him.

"But this is not possible for the imminent future. After all, the Socialists don't want to be changed and the radicals, who in Chile have had a party for 110 years, surely won't commit suicide. Don't forget that Karl Marx foresaw a time when there would be no governments at all. But when? It hasn't come yet. The strategy of socialism must depend on the realities of any country where it is attempted. To be a Socialist is obviously not the same thing as being a Communist. There are different roads to socialism."

### 'Rights of Man'

Allende insisted his credo would never restrict basic freedoms. He said: "My word is formally engaged to respect all the fundamental rights of man. No matter how extensive our economic and social reform will be, we will not only respect human rights but actually increase them. Human rights are not merely political; they are also social and economic."

He promised he would never allow any foreign power to exert influence over Chilean sovereignty or to establish bases that could be used against the United States. But many of his actions were

## Difficult Hurdles Ahead Atlantic Ties Redefined

By Flora Lewis

BRUSSELS—European officials are congratulating themselves at having managed the first hurdle toward working out a new definition of relations with the United States.

But the agreement by Common Market ministers to respond to Washington's request, achieved this week in Copenhagen, has brought to the fore a series of further difficulties in the way of the deceptively simple aim of reaffirming Atlantic ties. They reflect how much allied relations have frayed under the strain of East-West relaxation of tensions and changing economic and political patterns.

Commenting on the European view, Etienne Davignon, director-general of Belgium's Foreign Ministry, has said that "during the year 1973, inter-allied relations were marked by an atmosphere of reticence and moroseness."

But for relations among the Europeans, the new agreement may prove to be a milestone marking the first move toward common political action, which has long been discussed but never yet achieved.

**'Dialogue With U.S.'**  
The members of the European Economic Community were able to agree on a "dialogue" with the United States, to be formally begun during President Nixon's projected trip to Europe this fall, only by proposing a compromise that fell far short of Washington's original suggestion.

That was for a "new Atlantic charter," but resistance to the name, suggested by Henry A. Kissinger last April, led quickly to the substitution of the term "solemn declaration of Atlantic principles."

Now, the European community has proposed two declarations: one on its economic relations with the United States emphasizing a "European identity," and the second by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The more solemn declarations you make," commented NATO's Secretary-General Joseph M. A. H. Luns, "the less solemn they sound." It is not yet even firmly established that France will agree to a NATO declaration, although, as another Atlantic leader said, "The twin-document idea was the only way we could get France to go along at all."

The United States was expected to be disappointed with the compromise, since instead of establishing a single framework for all the various allied negotiations on defense, trade, money and other problems, it would mark the rival positions of Europe and the United States on non-defense issues.

But the hope was that Washington would accept the new turn of events as inevitable and the only alternative to a visible dispute over the status of Europe.

The effort to reply to Washington's challenge since the negotiations finally drew the Europeans to agree on choosing one high-level politician to speak for all nine Common Market coun-

tries and on a single document encompassing their views. That document, being drafted, is to be polished during the coming week and dispatched to Washington next Wednesday.

It contains three sections: one on principles; one on political matters, particularly emphasizing East-West relations; and one on economic subjects such as trade, currency, problems of inflation, and others.

For the first time, the nine countries have agreed that one of the principles is that "history has shown the importance of maintaining close ties with the United States" and that there is a need for a "constructive dialogue with the United States."

In the past, France refused to go beyond identifying the United States as one of many countries with which the market has special relations, primarily economic.

The Common Market proposal would transform the "dialogue" into an exchange between two equal partners—the nine European countries and the United States—rather than a discussion among 10 countries as in the past.

Underscoring this point, Common Market ministers were understood to have agreed on the level of their meeting with President Nixon: He would be officially received by the president of the Commission and the president of the Council of Ministers, who is currently the premier of Denmark, representing Europe.

Other governments not in the Common Market would be free to send any delegates they chose—foreign ministers or, in some cases, foreign-trade ministers.

The next step would be a reply from Washington, which has said that Mr. Nixon might forgo the trip and the declaration this year if it cannot bring "substantive" progress.

The Common Market decision does not necessarily rule out a large-scale summit meeting, which could be held in connection with a parallel NATO declaration. But that raises all kinds of questions, too.

There is a protocol problem, apparently superficial but also indicative of underlying tensions in the Atlantic alliance.

France has said that President Pompidou would "not displace himself" for an Atlantic summit meeting, leaving slightly ajar the possibility of a meeting in Paris. But that strikes NATO officials as intolerable. "As one top leader said: 'The French kicked NATO out in 1966. How could we go back there now to make our solemn reaffirmation?'"

An alternate suggestion is to make a point of the difference between heads of state and heads of government. While Mr. Nixon holds both posts, in the other countries prime ministers have more, or less, importance.

President Pompidou, for example, is head of state but not of government; however, he and not Prime Minister Pierre Messmer holds ultimate political authority.

Britain and the Netherlands have politically powerless monarchs as heads of state. Their premiers are the real leaders, as in West Germany, which has something of a figurehead president.

### Sensitivity Problem

But there is another reason of sensitivity, apart from Mr. Pompidou's probable reluctance to send Mr. Messmer to a political summit meeting, why the Europeans would prefer to have a NATO meeting with President Nixon at the foreign-minister level.

Several governments, particularly those of the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark, would be likely to be criticized severely at home if their leaders were photographed shaking hands or looking amiable with Col. George Papadopoulos, the Greek president, or Premier Marcello Caetano of Portugal. A gathering of foreign ministers would avoid the appearance of conferring personal approval on regimes widely attacked as authoritarian.

In any event, NATO leaders are unhappy at the prospect that the alliance is bound to be somewhat downgraded by giving equal status to Common Market relations with the United States.

There has to be something on economic, political and social issues in a NATO declaration, they say, if only for the sake of alliance members outside the Common Market—Canada, Norway, Iceland, Greece, Turkey and Portugal, as well as the United States.

Besides, exclusion of everything except defense issues in the NATO context would reverse all efforts of recent years to give the alliance a broader—what is often called "a more constructive"—approach to involving it in such issues as the environment and relations with the Third World.

مكذات الادل



Obituaries

Sun Fo, 81, Chinese Politician;  
Sun Yat-sen's Only Child

TAIPEI, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Sun Fo, 81, the only child of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic of China, died here yesterday of a heart attack.

While Mr. Sun was always in the shadow of his illustrious father, he had a career of his own at high levels in government. He served as the mayor of Canton and as minister of communications and as minister of finance in the Nationalist government.

He had the responsibility of drafting modern laws for a new and modern China. In the reorganization of the Nationalist government at Nanking in December, 1927, Mr. Sun was named president of the Executive Yuan.

However, he failed to win the support of Chiang Kai-shek and others and resigned a month later. In June, 1933, he was appointed president of the Legislative Yuan, a post he held for more than 15 years.

It was in this period that he spent more than three years working on new laws and drafting a constitution. Mr. Sun was one of the Kuomintang leaders who opposed the policies of Chiang Kai-shek and determined resistance to the Japanese invaders, the obtaining of assistance from the Soviet Union and reconciliation with the Chinese Communists.

He represented China in secret talks with the Soviet ambassador, beginning in March, 1937, and the outcome, in August, was the signing of a Sino-Soviet non-aggression pact.

Mr. Sun's career in the Legislative Yuan came to an end in 1947 when the Kuomintang adopted a constitution that ended the Yuan's monopoly on political power in the national government.

He lived for a time in France and then moved to the United States, where he had been educated at the University of California and at Columbia.

In October, 1964, he went to Taiwan, where he became a senior adviser to the presidential office.

Nathaniel Davis  
WINTER PARK, Fla., Sept. 14 (UPI)—Nathaniel Davis, 78, former ambassador to Costa Rica and former minister

to Hungary who retired from the Foreign Service in 1961, died Wednesday at his home here.

Mr. Davis spent more than 32 years in the Foreign Service and was named chief of the division of Foreign Service personnel, the highest rank he could attain, in 1945. He also served in Berlin, London and Pernambuco, Brazil.

During World War II, Mr. Davis was a prisoner of the Japanese in Manila from January, 1942, to September, 1943. As a Foreign Service inspector, he refused to withdraw under military protection to a safer area but continued to take charge of the prison camp. This was one of the actions cited when he was given the Distinguished Service Award by Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Mr. Davis was born in Princeton, N.J., went to Lawrenceville and later studied at the University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, and the University of Pennsylvania. He earned his bachelor's degree at Princeton University in 1915.

Arthur W. MacPherson  
NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Arthur W. MacPherson, 78, a New York investment broker who was an internationally known lawn tennis player and winner in 1921 of the national senior singles championship, died Wednesday at his home here.

Mr. MacPherson was a partner of Fehnestock & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. He was born in Scotland and came to the United States early in World War I as an officer in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders on a special mission under Lord Northcliffe.

Max Fechner  
BERLIN, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Max Fechner, 81, former East German justice minister, died yesterday, the Communist party newspaper Neues Deutschland reported today.

Mr. Fechner was dismissed as justice minister and expelled from the Communist party after the workers' revolt of June 17, 1953. He was arrested as an "enemy of the state" for advocating a soft policy toward the workers who rose up throughout East Germany. Mr. Fechner was tried at a secret trial and jailed for three years.

In 1958, he was rehabilitated and his party membership restored.

The Rev. Howard Hough  
FALMOUTH, Maine, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The Rev. Howard O. Hough, 75, founder and retired pastor emeritus of the First Radio Church of America, died Wednesday in the Maine Medical Center, Portland.

Mr. Hough was a leader in communal activities in Maine for many years. During his 38-year career, 15 radio stations carried his Sunday morning service, which originated in the studios of Station WCHB in Portland, Maine.

Following his retirement, he created Friendship, Inc. to serve shut-in and patients in nursing homes, a work in which he was active until his death.

Martin Wolfson  
NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Martin Wolfson, 68, a character actor best remembered as Capt. George (Iron Belly) Brackett, USN, in "South Pacific," died Wednesday in Polytechnic Hospital.

At her death, Miss Linn was appearing in Los Angeles in "Hotel Babylonian." On Broadway, she had appeared in "Halfway Up the Tree" and "How's the World Treating You?" Off-Broadway, she had been in "The Room," "Billy Liar," "The House of Blue Leaves," and "Pals Horse, Pale Rider."

Fred Lequorne  
OXFORD, Sept. 14 (AP)—Fred Lequorne, 76, New York choreographer who taught movie stars to dance, died at the Good Hope nursing home here Monday.

Mr. Lequorne, who counted George Raft and Charlton Heston among his pupils in the 1930s and 1940s, had been suffering from a heart condition in recent years.

His wife, Winifred Lequorne, who appeared with Fred Acheson and Humphrey Bogart in "Lady Be Good," was on a vacation in England with her husband.

Prince Little  
LONDON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Impresario Prince Little, 72, died at his country home in Sussex early yesterday after a short illness, his London office announced.

Mr. Little built himself up into one of the most powerful figures in British show business through early productions of glittering pantomimes.

He was chairman of and managing director of the Shell Theaters Corp., Moss Empires and Associated Theatrical Properties (London), with vast stakes in theaters, television, recording companies, hotels and many other interests.



False Alarm Hijack Signaled  
By Jet Flying Haile Selassie

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was involved in a dramatic hijack scare high above the Mediterranean today as the jet flying him home from West Germany triggered a false alarm.

Cairo airport was put on full alert and Italian jet fighters were scrambled as the Ethiopian Boeing-707 airliner headed toward Addis Ababa, transmitting an automatic hijack alarm.

But the alarm was all a mistake. According to reliable sources here, it had apparently been caused by a short circuit or some other fault in the secret signaling device that gives an automatic warning to listening ground stations of trouble aboard an aircraft.

But for some hours after the hijack signal was received there was doubt and uncertainty about the fate of the 81-year-old emperor, who was heading home with his 30-member entourage from a four-day visit to West Germany.

Emperor Unaware  
The emperor's plane landed in Addis Ababa on schedule and with the emperor and his party knowing nothing of the alarm that had been caused.

The first report of trouble aboard came in a Middle East News Agency dispatch from Cairo, quoting Cairo airport, that the pilot of an Ethiopian jet bound from Cologne to Addis Ababa and carrying an "important personality" had been hijacked.

The personality was not identified, but it was known that a plane carrying Emperor Haile Selassie had taken off from Cologne for Addis Ababa only a few hours earlier. Only the emperor and his party were aboard.

But later reports from the listening stations cast increasing doubt on the story. Athens and Rome reported that the signal had stopped and that the pilot had radioed that it was a false alarm and that all was well.

France Reopens  
Security Zone  
In A-Test Area  
PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP).—The French government today announced an end to its nuclear test series in the South Pacific.

The announcement was made in the form of a notice in the official journal that the warning to maritime traffic to steer clear of an area 60 miles around the Mururoa Atoll was being suspended. This notice was interpreted as meaning that the test campaign is over for this year.

The brief official statement said, "The suspension of navigation in the security zone in French Polynesia ceases to have effect 15 September 1973 at 0 hours Tahiti time."

Five explosions in the controversial test campaign were announced by Australia and New Zealand, the two nations that had led a chorus of protests against the aerial blasts. France refused to make any comment on the tests or even admit that any explosions were touched off.

Increases in Pay  
Are Expected for  
S. African Mines

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 14 (AP).—Gold and diamond magnate Harry Oppenheimer announced today that further wage increases would be granted to employees of his Anglo-American Corp. and its subsidiaries before the end of the year.

Eleven black miners were killed by police in a riot Tuesday at Western Deep Levels, one of Anglo-American's gold mines at Carletonville, 40 miles south west of here. Another black was said by police to have been backed to death by fellow workers in the riot.

The cause of the riot was rejection by Western Deep of demands by black machine operators for more pay and a better job evaluation system.

In January, following black labor unrest in Durban and Natal Provinces, Anglo-American announced 25-percent pay increases for its gold and diamond mine workers.

Lesotho Retaliates  
MASERU, Lesotho, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Relations between South Africa and its black neighboring country, Lesotho, chilled today when the Lesotho government decided to cut off the supply of labor at the Western Deep Levels gold mine.

Five Lesotho nationals were among the 12 killed at the mine. Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Phele Phele, told the interim National Assembly that the considerable supply of labor to the mine would be suspended until a satisfactory explanation of the incident had been received from the South African government.

Moynihan Faces Uphill Task  
In Repairing U.S.-India Ties

By Bernard Weinraub  
NEW DELHI (UPI).—Six months after arriving in India, Ambassador Daniel F. Moynihan is in the midst of an effort to lift Indian-American relations.

The 46-year-old Harvard academician has had a quiet impact on the uncertain, complex relations between the United States and India. To senior Indian officials, Mr. Moynihan's performance has stirred positive, but still fragile, results.

"Moynihan is direct and intelligent, but he's operating against very heavy odds," a prominent official commented. "The misunderstandings between the United States and India have always been about your dealings with Pakistan, and your policy shows no change."

Since his arrival here, Mr. Moynihan has successfully blunted the Indian government's anti-American rhetoric and has sought to open the way for a "realistic" trade and economic relationship. He has also spurred efforts to untangle and work out a compromise on what he terms a legacy of the past—the so-called counterpoint rupee problem, in which India is in debt to the United States for food sent here in the 1960s to thwart famine.

More important, Mr. Moynihan has broken through the icy relationship that developed in 1971. He has established an easier mood. Part of the reason is India's realization that better relations are crucial, especially in view of the closer U.S. ties with the Soviet Union and China.

The ambassador has been less successful in dealing with India's preoccupation with Pakistan and with American intentions on the subcontinent. Despite repeated meetings with Foreign Ministry officials, he has barely altered the point of view that U.S. policy is designed to "pressure" India and "tilt" toward Pakistan.

Mr. Moynihan says he has few illusions about his role. "Nothing will happen in six months," he said in an interview. "We've got to forget a lot of past behavior, not just what people did but what they said and thought."

"Our allies here are based on a major and minor premise," Mr. Moynihan went on. "The major premise, and this is genuinely true, is that we would hope to see the Indian democracy succeed as we would hope to see our own democracy succeed. The minor premise is that if we are to pursue this larger policy, we have to do so in a different way."

"For a long while the U.S. saw India in a kind of dependent relationship. There was an aspect of 'We know best, we know who India's allies should be, what their agricultural policies should be, what their family planning programs should be.' Well, that's over. What we've got to have is a new relationship, a relationship of equals."

Although it may seem quixotic in view of India's drive through licenses, regulations and taxes, to keep foreign investment minimal

and to increase government involvement, Mr. Moynihan's efforts are rooted in spurring economic links.

"India is out of the aid hustle, and you've got to respect this determination to be self-reliant," he said. "But if India is going to be self-reliant, it has got to have a higher level of economic activity, and I assume this requires changes in some of the ways they do things. There's not much foreign economic activity here."

Addressing a conference here of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the head of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee said that the small powers were too subservient to the big nations.

If they could not bring pressure directly to bear, they could, by collective action, make the superpowers show respect for the UN, Sen. Fulbright said. "There is nothing wrong with the UN as an organization," he said. "All that is wrong is the attitude of its members."

Sen. Fulbright said that the arms race by the superpowers is as dangerous to the small nations which depend on them as it is to the big powers themselves. Citing the world's population explosion as a problem of equal magnitude, he said: "These are the kinds of problems which are soluble only through some kind of organization like the UN."

G.S. Dhillon, speaker of the Indian Parliament, urged the big powers "not only not to indulge in a full arms race among themselves, but also to refrain from injecting massive supplies of arms into other countries."

An Australian delegate, A. A. Staley, said that the Commonwealth was a forum where the problems of the small powers could be sensibly talked about. Commonwealth Secretary-General Arnold Smith said that the developing countries of the Commonwealth could gain a great deal by forming an alliance for negotiating power in talks with the European Economic Community.

He said that prospects of successful agreements have been "greatly improved."

Consultations between Commonwealth developing countries have led to a widespread recognition that they can gain a great deal by pooling negotiating power and striking together," Mr. Smith said.

Canadian delegate Claude

Wagner said that Commonwealth countries might make a major contribution toward international peace-keeping forces. "I can think of circumstances in which the Commonwealth might itself be a most effective organization to sponsor a sort of peace-keeping force," he said.

O. G. Migue, representing Kenya, criticized British handling of relations with some African countries. He said that some countries were mistreating African nations because they no longer regarded Africa as a power.

About 177 delegates from 90 parliaments are taking part in the conference, which will continue next week.

Sniper Kills Policeman  
JERSEY CITY, N.J., Sept. 14 (UPI).—A sniper perched on the rooftop of a tenement building shot and killed a motorcade policeman Wednesday, police said today. Three suspects were arrested.

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## ARCHITECTURE IN ITALY The Genius of Palladio

By Edith Schloss

VICENZA, Italy (UPI)—Andrea da Pietro della Gondola (1508-1580), a miller's son from Padua, was apprenticed as a stonemason in this small city, prosperous but not powerful, in the Venetian hinterland. Even if he had wanted to compete with its great neighbor, there was no single family with enough drive to lead. So its aristocrats enjoyed a civilized leisure, in town or on land grown fruitful with new irrigation systems, though they were impatient with their inherited, old-fashioned palaces. Proud of their erudition, good management and taste, all they needed was someone to give expression to their new way of life and thinking.

Giorgio Trissino, intellectual and diplomat, friend of princes of the Church and artists, first recognized the talent of the hard-working young stonemason. He gave him the name Palladio and took him to Rome.

### A Revelation

Palladio had probably watched the great architects modifying buildings in Vienna earlier, but the work of the masters of the high Renaissance—Bramante, Raphael, Michelangelo, Vignola, Peruzzi, etc., some still living—together with the wonders of the newly unearthed antiquities were a revelation which colored Palladio's whole life.

Trissino got him his first commissions in Vicenza and launch-

ed him on a career so full and fortuitous that not only to the Palladian mark impressed on all Vicenza, the Veneto and Venice but his influence reached palaces and villas throughout Russia, France and Germany. In England, his influence is seen in the buildings of Inigo Jones; in America, in the plantations of the Deep South, in Jefferson's Monticello and the White House. That influence, though diluted, reaches into our own century.

An exhibition, organized by the Center of International Studies of the Architecture of Palladio, in its 15th year, is, as it must be, didactic since little of the work of an architect can be gathered under one roof. With its great variation of material carefully ordered, the show, above all, is centered on basic purposes: to be the impetus for further study and understanding of Palladio and to encourage visits to the actual buildings.

More than to the ordinary tourist, the exhibition, which runs through November, addresses itself to what we all flatter ourselves to be, the informed traveler.

### The Exhibition

Palladio's designs, plans, dotted-down visions are there as are Canaletto's "Capricci," inspired by Palladio's imagination, a large, newly restored Venetian canvas evoking Palladian palatial interiors, perfectly executed scale models of existing or projected buildings. And there are old photographs and engravings in themselves of Roman buildings the young Palladio studied with so much passion along with modern photographs calling attention to perhaps unobserved details. Etchings, woodcuts and editions of Palladio's own "Quattro Libri" and other of his architectural treatises, his translation of Vitruvius and his archaeological essays add to the stimulation of the show.

The building which houses the exhibition is the Basilica Palladiana, a Gothic kernel of an edifice in a shell by Palladio. Immediately outside in the town square, one faces a late work,

the Loggia del Capitaniato, massive and serene. Other town palaces are not far away—the lofty Chiericati Palace in an open square and the extraordinary Teatro Olimpico, a theater in use across the way, which astonishes with its display of perspective since it is interior and exterior at the same time. And then there are oddities such as the giant fragment of the unfinished Palazzo da Porto Bragance and what is known as the master's own dwelling.

### Vicinity of Town

In the vicinity of the town, in the fertile plain between the Po River and the Alpine foothills, Palladio built country villas for the nobility, placing them, as the Greeks did their temples and amphitheaters, on heights from which the countryside could be contemplated. Each of Palladio's works is a deception, so graceful that one is unaware of its weight. Nor does one notice that the ornamental porticoes winging out from the central building are functional, serving as granaries and servants' quarters.

In each of the villas, he poses a different problem and then solves it brilliantly.

The superbly lived-in Villa Barbaro, kept up as in former times with its windows open to sunlight, is luminous and airy. Here for once—everywhere else Palladio subordinated painting and sculpture—a painter, Veronese, is allowed to compete. His murals perfectly complement the building. Two large gilded tapestries of two arcades and a nymphaeum are added whimsies. A church on the avenue rimming the estate, also by Palladio, is a charming, miniature Pantheon. Villa Emo, not far away, is the only villa entirely executed by the architect. It is his most typical structure, with the stately central building flanked by the long arcades, the bright whites of walls in sharp contrast to the shadows under arches.

Nearby Villa Cornaro is a particularly graceful, small palace of classic serenity. It still contains some of its original terracotta floors and staircases but there is a rather forlorn and neglected air in its interior.

### Early Work

Villa Godi is Palladio's earliest known work, and is, even without typical columns, a well-proportioned work on a high hill facing a lovely landscape (Visconti's early film "Senso" was shot in and around it). The old office on the ground floor and the kitchen with copper vessels, fireplace and wall even still intact are particularly worth visiting. The Villa Foscari, or Malcontenta, has two different facades under one roof, the back one a



Villa Emo, the most typical of Palladio's work.

set of windows. Villa Pojana has a startling novelty—round holes piercing the great arch over the main entrance—a counterpoint to the usual straight lines.

At Villa Badoer, the central stairs are ingeniously joined to side stairs. The facade and some vaulting inside the Villa Pisani at Montebelluna are remarkable. And there is, of course, the famous Rotonda, the Villa Capra, quite near Vicenza, with its four-fold approach in a gentle hill.

Secular or religious, last of the late Renaissance men, mannerist, neoclassicist? The fact that Palladio eludes a label alone proves his genius.

Palladio's basic shape is the cube. Columns and windows come in pairs—there are no uneven numbers, no trisectums. All the intricate invention flows toward symmetry and repose. Palladio's enclosed spaces express his ideal: a search for the measure of the Gods.

### Visiting hours

Villa Emo (Ponsolo di Veduggio), can only be seen from outside gates. Rotonda, Villa Capra (Vicenza) 3 p.m.-3:45 p.m. daily (free 300). Villa Barbaro (Maser) 10:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m. daily (free 300). Villa Cornaro (Pombino Dese) 3:30 p.m.-4 p.m. daily (free). Villa Godi (Lonedo di Lugo) 2 p.m.-6 p.m. Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday; 4 p.m.-6 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday (free 350). Villa Pojana (Pojana) 3 p.m.-4 p.m. daily (free). Villa Pisani (Montebelluna) 4:30-5 p.m. daily (free). Villa Badoer (Pratta Poletina) 5-6 p.m. daily (free).



Interior of the Villa Foscari (Malcontenta).

5-6 p.m. daily (free). Malcontenta, Villa Foscari (Mira) 5-6 p.m. daily (free 250). In Vicenza itself there is an exhibition of very well assembled period interiors, "Arredamento del Cinquecento Veneto," in the Palladian Chiericati Palace (through November) and another of old fashions of the region at the Palladian Chiericati Palace (until Dec. 15).

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**ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH**, 7 R. Auguste-Vaquerie (16e). Tel.: 720-25-41. Sunday Masses 8:30 & 10:30 (sang).

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## European Galleries

### Paris

**Polakoff, Galerie de France, 3**  
Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré,  
Paris 8, to Sept. 30.

This large and well-presented show includes 100 gouaches and oils by the late Serge Polakoff. The works range from 1936 to 1969, the year of the artist's death. The selection gives a good idea of the painter's evolution and represents him through a number of strong, colorful canvases—many of them in gouache—than one is used to with Polakoff.

**Tiber, Galerie Claude**  
Bernard, 7 rue de Beaubourg,  
Paris 2, to Oct. 31.

The photographic realism of Hungarian-born Tiber Csernus (the projects color slides on his canvas) is tempered by a certain inclination for reverie and by techniques, especially on the fringe of the painting, that owe nothing to realism. His subjects are street scenes, buildings in Paris, old airplanes (and model planes) the interior of his studio, treated mostly in warm tones.

**Paul Holby, Galerie 9, Rue des**  
Beaux-Arts, Paris 8, to Sept. 25.

Paul Holby is a Swedish painter whose work is of the Cobra persuasion. He uses a rich, unassuming variety of media on his canvases, including oil, enamel, acrylic, gouache, metal and liquid plastics. The effect is overblown and swirling. There are also a few tapestries and works on paper.

**Mary Newcomb, Galerie Delpire,**  
13 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to Oct. 13.

Here are mild-colored, soft-edged works that might strike one as naive at first glance. A second glance, however, reveals a taste for mildly whimsical pastiches and visual rhythm. Mary Newcomb is an English mathematician who gave up multi-

to paint in the French country-side.

**Italian Drawing During the**  
Counter-Reformation, Cabinet des Dessins, Musée du Louvre, Pavillon de Flore, to Sept. 17. One hundred drawings from the period starting at the close of the Council of Trent (1563) to 1600. They will illustrate the predominantly theatrical and formalistic treatment of religious subjects favored by the Church in that period. This exhibition ends Monday evening.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

### Zurich

**Stephan Ledewijk, Galerie Su-**  
sanne Boller, 116 Limmatquai,  
Zurich, until Sept. 27.

Ledewijk's newest cardboard reliefs are variations on a check-board theme. Using soft matte paint and a zigzag motif, he seeks, within a very limited confine, extreme contrasts that play on one another.

**Tantra, Helmbaus, Zurich, until**  
Oct. 7.

The New Delhi collection of Indian and Tibetan Tantra art from the 1972 show in London has been supplemented and re-structured by the curators of Zurich's Museum Rietberg. The downstairs floor is devoted to the pure Tantric art forms, while upstairs the many Jainistic pieces are grouped together. This arrangement offers a clearer distinction between the two Tantra forms, which vary radically in religious approach.

Most Jainistic pieces are diagrammatical and what may appear to be decorative to the uninitiated are really elaborate formulas for meditation: calendars, horoscopes, the phases of the moon, the flowing of the tides. Pure Tantra, on the other hand, is more figurative. It illustrates the initiation rites of the philosophy.

The show will go on to Vienna,

Berlin and Amsterdam. Not only is this a traveling show, the pieces await their own museum which has yet to be built in India. But until that time these fabulous wanderers afford countless Westerners an opportunity to study their exquisite colors and concepts and a 1,800-year-old ecstatic philosophy based on an idea of self-discovery.

**Anti-Tapestry, Museum Bellerive,**  
Zurich, until Oct. 28.

These loose, abstractly marbled drapings of dyed cord, hanging like carcasses in a butcher's shop, are by a talented weaver, Wojciech Sadley from Lublin, Poland. His drawings are free-flowing and vigorous, reminiscent of costume designs for medieval bishops.

**Jacques Lipchitz, Marlborough**  
Galerie AG, 10 Glarischstrasse, Zurich, until Oct. 10.

Small bronzes of the late Lipchitz, ranging from 1915 cubist pieces to the 1960s studies for projects to drawings, are a fine summing up of one of this century's most powerful sculptors.

### Lucerne

**Fritz Schwieger, Galerie Stähli,**  
5 Mühlenplatz, Lucerne, until Oct. 6.

Writing and illustrating wry one-page parables for our times, Schwieger has amassed to date more than 3,000 observations, all of which are not on view. But enough are shown to allow insight into his detached satirical scrawls.

### Lugano

**Naifs, Villa Ciani, Villa Malpensa,**  
Lugano, Switzerland, until Nov. 11.

In these beautifully situated villas facing the lake, painters from 10 countries are holding their second international col-



From the Tantra exhibition in Zurich.

lative. Most interesting is the retrospective of Italian Antonio Ligabue (1898-1985), who created savage animal sculptures and

sure-stroked drawings. Timoteo Tobanesau, 58, a Romanian who artfully works in the 17th-century provincial style on glass; is an accomplished ironist. Others range from Sunday painters to sophisticated illustrators feigning innocence. Here and there a genuine naïf appears but the term is generally abused. From France, the silvery gray moon-faced portraits of André Bauchant (1873-1958) and Lucien Tardieu's precise balancing of suburban Toulouse are noteworthy. Italian Enrico Pigini's (1882-1968) nocturnal dream jungles and his small in a rowboat are pure naïf, and the work of Eugenio Pieraccini, 43, another Italian, including his maddening with condole flowers and his dejected trombone player is delightful.

—JOY DAVENPORT.

## On the Block: Hitler's Cap

This brown cap, once worn by Adolf Hitler, will be one of many World War II era items to be sold at an auction in Munich Sept. 28. The starting bid for Hitler's cap is 10,000 marks. The cap was taken as a war souvenir by an American who sent it to Munich for sale anonymously.



## The Art Market: For Collector and Casual Buyer

By Susan Melikian

**LONDON (UPI)—**The weekly sales of ceramics and glass held at Phillips' every Wednesday manage the difficult task of satisfying both the collector and casual buyer. A recent auction of 255 lots, ranging from "three Bristol blue glass decanters with octagonal labels... inscribed 'Rum' 'Hollands' and 'Brandy' to 'fine Chelmsford celadon bucket-shaped jardiniere... early Ming," was typical.

For the casual buyer it had the variety in style and quality—and therefore price—that is essential to entice nonprofessionals. The first part of the sale consisted mostly of English pottery of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. For £12, one could get a Staffordshire "strump cup" modeled as a woman's head, 4 3/4 inches long. At £22, one had a "Delft dish painted in bright blue with lotus and stylized pomegranates" 12 1/2 inches. Delft in this case must be understood as referring to the style of the dish rather than the place of manu-

facture. For these were indeed very ordinary wares.

But mixed with the run-of-the-mill stuff were some very fine objects. A Whieldon teapot, "and cover," the catalogue took care to note, of spherical shape, superbly decorated in vertical stripes of mottled purple, brown, yellow and green glaze, fetched £190. And a pair of 18th-century "top-quality" salt. The double enameled strap handle with leaf terminals and floral knob on the cover had all that appeals to those who have a taste for very English falence of the 18th century.

A Staffordshire group, entitled "Turkey, England, France," had that exact dose of false naïveté and freshness of color that characterizes the portrait figures of this style at their best: Queen Victoria flanked by Sultan Abdul Medjid and Napoleon III, in bright blue, orange and white, were molded after a medal by one A.A. Cagoe to commemorate the Anglo-French alliance.

It was knocked down at £38—definitely on the low side com-

pared with more widely advertised sales and therefore ideal for buyers of modest means.

Another well-known Staffordshire figure representing Benjamin Franklin was equally accessible at £50. The statesman stands primly holding his black tricorn under his left arm, a scroll in his right hand, and is dressed in a pale gray coat with orange cuffs.

The real bargain in the way of English pottery was, however, quite another type of object: At £38, a Doultou silver-mounted jug by George Tinsworth, 10 1/2 inches high, was very cheap. The tapering cylindrical shape was boldly decorated with huge swirling floral meanders in relief. The main motif was framed by foliages and leafy motifs in blue, gray-green and rust-brown. The overall effect was a remarkable anticipation of the later style of the Nineties in France and already foreshadowed the Arts and Crafts style. Yet the date marked on the silver-tipped mount, which greatly added to its interest, established it as far earlier.

The reason for the underpricing was primarily that it did not fit, stylistically, with the pieces sold before and after. The latter were more or less hangovers or imitations of 18th or early 19th-century styles, and most buyers were grateful to these, which made them disregard the important object which will eventually find its way into a collection or perhaps a major sale of Victorian art.

As in all such sales there were entire dinner services. The best was a Davenport "opaque-china" service of 67 pieces including tureens, dishes and plates decorated with the well-known Nectarine pattern: a pretty design of leaves in brownish mauve shaded with greenish gray on a deep-blue ground with gilt outlines. The price of £140 struck me as very reasonable indeed for a service probably made before the turn of the century in the best style of the period and highly original.

The English porcelain and Oriental wares that followed falence added to the remarkable diversity of the sale.

A pair of pretty Derby vases, the oval bodies fitted with double loop and snake-head handle were molded in relief with basket work on the lower part and gilt with narrow stripes on the upper part where two small landscapes were enameled in oval frames. They were not very much. Four lots later came the real prize: A lovely pair of Swansea tureens, real collector's pieces, with splendid handles,

pineapple knobs decorated with baskets of flowers in Chinese style, which were knocked down at £460, just about the right price.

Of particular interest were the low prices paid for some of the best Chinese lots that appeared in the Oriental part, the last in the sale. A celadon bowl of the Yuan period, probably late 14th-century, 5 3/4 inches, went for £38—not much for a fine bowl. A dish of the same period and style made £48, again not very much.

Sold cheaper, in relative terms of course, were the two rarest lots. First, an excellent pair of Pansile Verde parrots, strongly modeled, with black and green plumage: £700, about half the Paris price. And, second, the remarkable basket-shaped celadon of the early Ming period—probably early 15th-century—9 1/4 inches in diameter; the price of £420 was positively cheap. Few pieces of such quality turn up at auction.

Phillips' unassuming auction was thus a healthy reminder that far from the limelight of publicity, the art market can offer low prices.

### COLLECTOR'S GUIDE



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## LONDON THEATER

### Fantasy and Blasphemy From Fernando Arrabal

By John Walker

**LONDON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—**A Spanish Roman Catholic priest might be moved to some genuine emotion by the strenuous blasphemy of Fernando Arrabal's "And They Put Handcuffs on the Flowers" at the Open Space Theater.

Lacking that ideal audience, the play, at its British premiere, had all the excitement and relevance of a man exposing himself in church and actually included a scene where three men exposed themselves on stage. These infantile gestures of frustration and protest culminated in a Christ-figure displaying a huge, sparkling phallus. Jesus Christ Superstar, I can do without.

A program note explains that Arrabal wrote the play after spending 35 days in a Madrid jail, awaiting trial on a charge of "blasphemy and insulting the Spanish nation" for having written in an autobiography book: "I shit upon God, the fatherland and everything else." The play consists of further scribbles in that vein.

While in jail, he met with long-term political prisoners. He is quoted as saying, "My fellow prisoners said: 'You are going to be set free. You must explain and show people what life in prison is like.'"

"And They Put Handcuffs on the Flowers" is the result. It is also intended as a tribute to Federico Garcia Lorca, who was murdered at the beginning of the Spanish Civil War. It does little to honor his memory, as it does nothing to suggest the reality of the lives of those still rotting in Spanish prisons.

It is merely Arrabal's usual mix of horrific childish obsession, a perverted mélange of blasphemy, masturbatory fantasy and homosexual imagery, with its exquisite torture scenes, black-masked executioners and enthusiastic whores.

Arrabal has directed his own play, together with Petrika Ioannou, and between them they have coaxed marvellously physical performances from the main actors, Anthony Almer, Malcolm Storry and Ian McDiarmid.

—JOY DAVENPORT.

### New 'Kiss Me Kate'

A new production of Cole Porter's "Kiss Me Kate" will enter the repertoire of the Theater am Gärtnerplatz in Munich on Sept. 27 in a staging by Kurt Fischer and choreography by William Millie. Peter Falk will conduct and the designer is Wolfram Skalkicki.

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# World Trade Talks Set for Oct. 24

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP)—The ministers of most of the world's rich, developing and poor nations agreed today to begin a momentous two-year round of trade talks they hope will vastly expand global trade and raise standards of living.

The ministerial conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, winding up a three-day session here, decided that the start of the 11th round of trade negotiations would begin in Geneva on Oct. 24 and be concluded in 1975.

Besides tackling tariff barriers and agricultural problems for the first time, the talks will

give special attention to developing countries and extend special treatment to the world's 26 poorest.

The conference of 900 delegates from about 100 nations and special organizations adopted a general declaration asserting that the trade negotiations can proceed parallel to talks on monetary stability, which begin in Nairobi later this month and which also will occupy many months of discussion.

The declaration setting ground rules for the talks resolved the question of which was more important, trade or monetary stability. It reached a compromise which

said they were equally vital and that efforts should be pursued to resolve the problems which have dislocated the world's trading currencies in recent years.

Paragraph seven, worked out after intensive confidential talks between the United States, Japan and the European Economic Community, declared:

"The policy of liberalizing world trade cannot be carried out successfully in the absence of parallel efforts to set up a monetary system which shields the world economy from the shocks and imbalances which have previously occurred. The ministers will not lose sight of the fact that the efforts which are to be made in the trade field imply continuing efforts to maintain orderly conditions and to establish a durable and equitable monetary system."

It added: "The ministers recognize equally that the new phase in the liberalization of trade which is in their intention to undertake should facilitate the orderly functioning of the monetary system."

"The ministers recognize that they should bear these considerations in mind, both at the opening of and throughout the negotiations. Efforts in these two fields will be able to contribute effectively to an improvement of international economic relations, taking into account the special characteristics of the economies of the developing countries and their problems."

# Japan Posts Payments Deficit For Sixth Consecutive Month

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—Japan had a balance-of-payments deficit of \$870 million in August for the sixth consecutive month, the Finance Ministry announced today in a preliminary report.

Receipts from exports in August were \$5.92 billion against \$5.25 billion in July, while payments for imports were a record \$2.44 billion against \$2.73 billion the previous month, the ministry added.

# U.K. Warning To Japanese

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Government and private consultations are necessary to assure that Japanese trade and investment advances in Britain do not upset the British public, Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said today.

His comments, reported by a Japanese spokesman, were made at a meeting with Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry, after the close of the Tokyo ministerial conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The spokesman said Mr. Walker extended a formal invitation to Mr. Nakasone to visit Britain. Mr. Walker mentioned the recent dispute over exports of Japanese color and monochrome television sets to Britain and told Mr. Nakasone that he was pleased to see the industry-to-industry talks, the spokesman said.

# Costlier U.K. Home Loans

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—An announcement today that some 4 million Britons will have to pay a record 11 percent interest on home loan mortgages has set the scene for a major political row. The latest interest increase by 1 percent, announced by the Building Societies Association, has been met with a sharp reaction from mortgage borrowers who have been hit by a 25 percent increase in the last six months.

# French Trade Surplus

PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—France's trade surplus fell to 50 million francs on a seasonally adjusted basis in August, compared with a July surplus of 782 million francs and a 767-million-franc plus in August 1972, the Finance Ministry said today.

# Canada Raises Price of Oil Sent To U.S. by \$0.40

OTTAWA, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Canadian markup of about 40 cents a barrel on oil exported to the United States next month "isn't a tax," said a spokesman for the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources today.

# One Dollar

LONDON (AP)—The rate of exchange between the dollar and the pound fell to 2.94 today, the lowest since 1971.

# Fed Splits On Policy of Tight Money

## Limit Seen for Line Set by Chairman Burns

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—A policy split among members of the Federal Reserve Board raises the prospect that the ever-tightening monetary policy pushed by chairman Arthur Burns may have about run its course.

Insiders stress that an early relaxation of the Fed's tight grip on the monetary controls is highly unlikely, but further substantial tightening also is a diminishing prospect as Mr. Burns begins to encounter opposition from board members who fear that monetary "overkill" could trigger a recession.

The signal that Mr. Burns may have pushed a restrictive credit policy about as far as he can came in an unpublished split vote last Friday as the board approved, four to two, another step to curb the expansion in bank credit. That action raised to 11 percent from 8 percent the reserve requirement on banks' additions to big certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more.

A Fed spokesman yesterday confirmed, when asked, that board members Jeffrey M. Bucher and John E. Sheehan voted against this latest tightening of the monetary screw. Members Andrew P. Brimmer, George W. Mitchell and Robert C. Holland voted with the chairman while J. Dewey Danks was absent.

Usually Unanimous

Other recent actions to tighten monetary policy had been unanimously approved, so the dissent by Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Bucher—relatively new members who usually line up with Mr. Burns—signaled that there is deep new worry about overdoing the tightening.

The second-though emerging at the Fed do not mean there will be no further restrictive steps, such as another rise in the Fed's discount rate, already at a historic peak of 7 1/2 percent after seven boosts this year. Some money-market specialists have forecast another increase in this fee, which the Fed's district reserve banks charge on loans to member commercial banks.

But the policy split suggests Mr. Burns will move much more cautiously from now on, observers speculate. The Fed chief is known to prefer unanimous or nearly unanimous votes to narrow victories that suggest internal dissension.

The split also may have been a factor in Mr. Burns's new effort this week to convince President Nixon that the entire burden of fighting inflation cannot be carried by monetary policy alone, but that aid in the form of a tax increase is needed.

# FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Japanese Firm Plans U.S. Plant

Kawasaki Motors Corp., the Japanese-owned motorcycle company, is planning a \$30-million manufacturing facility in the United States, President Toshi Hamawaki says today. The location has been narrowed to the Midwest or the mid-south. He told a meeting of Kawasaki dealers in Kentucky that the plant is expected to be operating in about one year, and that 300 persons would be employed initially. The number is expected to reach 1,000 when the plant is in full operation, he added.

## U.K. Motorbike Firm to Close Plant

Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd. will close its Triumph motorcycle plant at Meriden, near Coventry, in February. The plant employs about 1,750 persons. Norton Villiers Triumph is Britain's leading motorcycle manufacturer. It was formed earlier this year to acquire the motorcycle interests of financially troubled Birmingham Small Arms Co. and Norton Villiers Ltd., a motorcycle manufacturer. With the closure of the Meriden plant, the company says its motorcycle production facilities will be concentrated at plants in Birmingham and Wolverhampton. It is only by the economies which this concentration of production will permit that losses can be eliminated, the firm adds.

## IBM Enters Soviet Market

International Business Machines Corp. has entered the Soviet market with both data processing and office product equipment and is

## making a substantial investment. IBM U.K. Ltd. reports its first sale and installation was the system 380 model 50 to the Ministry of Chemistry and progress has already been made in application implementation, IBM says. The company says several business propositions have been or are being presented to the Soviet authorities, but no further details were given.

## Canadian Concern Eyes Tedeco

Thomasson en Drijver-Verblin NV says talks are being held with Polysar Ltd., of Canada, which may result in a complete take-over by Polysar of Tedeco NV. Tedeco Verpackung GmbH, Kamp Lintfort and Tedeco of France. Tedeco is an equally-owned joint venture of Illinois Tool Works Inc., of Chicago, and Thomasson en Drijver-Verblin, the Dutch subsidiary of European Ballage Corp., the Brussels-based holding company for Continental Can Co.

## Paribas-Warburg Seen in Italian Bid

Paribas-Warburg, a French-English holding company, is negotiating the purchase of a controlling interest in Tabacina, an Italian private credit institute, Milan brokers say. Paribas-Warburg, controlled by Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas and S.G. Warburg, is reportedly trying to get back into the Italian financial market after selling to Italian financier Michel Sindona its interest in Edilcentro-Sviluppo, an Italian holding company. Tabacina, based in Milan, had a profit of 66 million lire last year and an increase of 34.2 percent in its current accounts end deposits.

# Prime Rate Increase in U.S. Widens Despite Data Demand

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The move toward a record-high 10 percent prime rate, initiated yesterday by Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco, widened today with First National City Bank leading several commercial banks in announcing they would apply the quarter-point increase.

Citibank, Franklin National and First National of Boston decided to follow Wells Fargo despite apparent opposition to the increase from the Nixon administration. The government's Committee

# Output Drops 0.2 Percent in U.S. in Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—Industrial production fell by 0.2 percent in August following a 0.7 percent gain in July, the Federal Reserve reported today.

This is the first time the index has declined in more than a year. The Fed's industrial production index now stands at 128.2 (1967 equals 100).

The total index was 8.5 percent above a year earlier, the Fed said. The Fed said the August decline reflected a sharp curtailment in production of auto and truck assemblies due to special factors. Apart from autos and trucks, the index increased by 0.5 percent.

# Volcker Sees Trade Surplus Coming in 1974

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The U.S. balance of trade, which has shown a deficit for the past two years, should be in surplus in 1974, Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker told Congress today.

He said the ratio of imports to exports "in recent months has been fluctuating between a small deficit and a small surplus... generally in balance."

He said he thinks a base has been laid for an end to the excess of imports over exports, the first since 1962, and "I certainly expect a surplus next year."

Mr. Volcker appeared before the House Appropriations Committee in support of a request for a \$2.25 billion appropriation to adjust international U.S. obligations to the new, lower gold value of the dollar. He said actual spending, however, will be much, perhaps \$32 million next year.

## Take-Over Bid Blocked

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—Texas Gulf Inc. said today a U.S. court of appeals has prohibited Canada Development Corp. from completing its tender offer for 10 million Texas Gulf shares pending a hearing before the court in early December.

## Danes, Dutch Report Prices Continue Rising

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14 (AP)—Prices rose nearly 0.7 percent in Denmark during August as inflation continued unabated. The price index published by the government's Bureau of Statistics was 121.6 for August (January 1971 equals 100) against 120.8 for July.

In the first eight months prices rose 6.8 percent, which on an annual basis would come out at about 8 percent.

In The Hague, the Dutch government said the Netherlands consumer price index was 130.1 (1969 equals 100) in August, up 0.5 percent from July and up 8 percent from August 1972.

## Meanwhile, in Washington, Rep. Wright Palman, D. Texas, chairman of the House Banking Committee, asked Wells Fargo bank to send its chief officer to appear before the Committee on Monday to explain the prime rate increase.

Rep. Palman said Wells Fargo's action provided "more evidence that we are losing ground in the battle to hold down high interest rates."

# Canada Raises Price of Oil Sent To U.S. by \$0.40

OTTAWA, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Canadian markup of about 40 cents a barrel on oil exported to the United States next month "isn't a tax," said a spokesman for the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources today.

"It could become a tax but that's as much as I can say," the spokesman said, adding that taxation would require formal legislation.

Whether the spokesman or a representative of the National Energy Board would comment further on the oil price increase policy. Representatives of the Oil Policy Board also were unavailable for comment.

Last night the government announced the price of crude oil exported to the United States would be increased by about 40 cents a barrel.

# Market Gains After End of Early Selling

## Rate Increase Fails To Trigger Selling

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT)—The stock market closed today at its best level of the day, as it shook off its morning weakness to finish on the up side.

As measured by the Dow Jones industrial average, the market wound up at 886.36, up 5.78 points for the day. Advances on the New York Stock Exchange exceeded declines by a ratio of about eight-to-five. Nevertheless, there were 32 new 1973 lows established and only 20 new highs.

Analysts noted that the early selling was a result of the rise in the prime rate from 9 3/4 percent to 10 percent by a number of large banks.

In the afternoon, however, a feeling that interest rates may finally be peaking seemed to spread, according to some brokers.

There were 13.76 million shares traded today, up from 11.67 million yesterday. Drugs, electronics, oils and special situations were generally higher, while losses were limited to a relatively small number of diverse issues.

Thirteen of the 15 most active stocks advanced, with Rohrer-Amchem and Norton Simon showing up as the only two losers. And six of the 13 that wound up higher for the day made the list because of big-block trading.

Chrysler Corp. rose 1 3/8 to 25 1/2, although without volume. It led 7,000 companies at two of its plants. Other automotive stocks picked up fractions.

General Electric climbed 1 3/4 to 58 1/2. It raised the quarterly dividend to 40 cents a share from 35 cents.

Heavily-traded International Telephone & Telegraph gained 1 3/8 to 42, Williams Cos. rose 1 1/4 to 55, and Fairchild Camera added 2 3/4 to 67 1/2.

Also on the upbeat were IBM, ahead 5 3/4 to 298; Burroughs, up 7 to 224 3/4; Ponderosa Systems up 3 to 61; Corning Glass, up 3 3/4 to 113 1/2; Hughes Tool, up 1 1/2 to 68 1/2; Avon Products, up 3 3/4 to 110 1/4; and Sony, up 1 3/8 to 45 3/4.

Kerr-McGee, another firm spot, picked up 1 3/8 to 70 1/8. Yesterday it said it made a "significant" discovery of Louisiana oil.

Sanders Associates gained 1 to 9 3/4. Bausch & Lomb was up 1 3/8 to 35 3/8 and Phillips Petroleum rose 2 7/8 to 65 1/4.

Schering-Plough fell 1 1/2 to 75. MGIC Investment dropped 2 to 51 1/2, and Du Pont lost 1 to 184 3/4.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.44 to 99.77, but advances topped declines 411 to 283.

Imperial Oil, the softest spot on the most active list, fell 1 1/2 to 43.

The NASDAQ index of industrial shares traded in the over-the-counter market gained 0.85 to 101.82.

## Pontiac Recalls Cars

PONTIAC, Mich., Sept. 14 (Reuters)—The Pontiac division of General Motors said today it is recalling about 600,000 of its 1973 models to replace a fuel line part due to a possible fire hazard.

## NYSE Members To Vote on Fees

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—The New York Stock Exchange said today its directors had voted to submit to the membership a constitutional amendment authorizing an increase in commission rates authorized by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The amendment would provide for a 10 percent increase in commissions on orders between \$100 and \$5,000 and a 15 percent increase on orders from \$5,001 to \$50,000.

Members will vote on the amendment at a meeting Sept. 24. If the vote is favorable, the new rates will go into effect the following day, the exchange said.

Meanwhile, the American Stock Exchange said its board of governors adopted the proposed increases.

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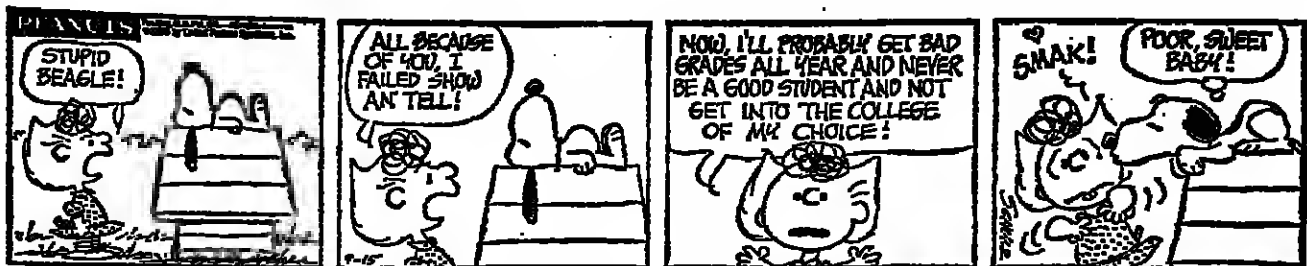


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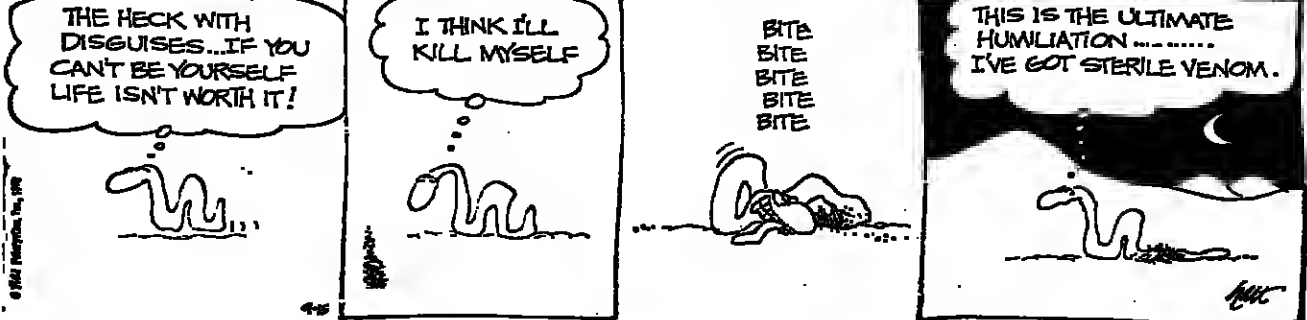
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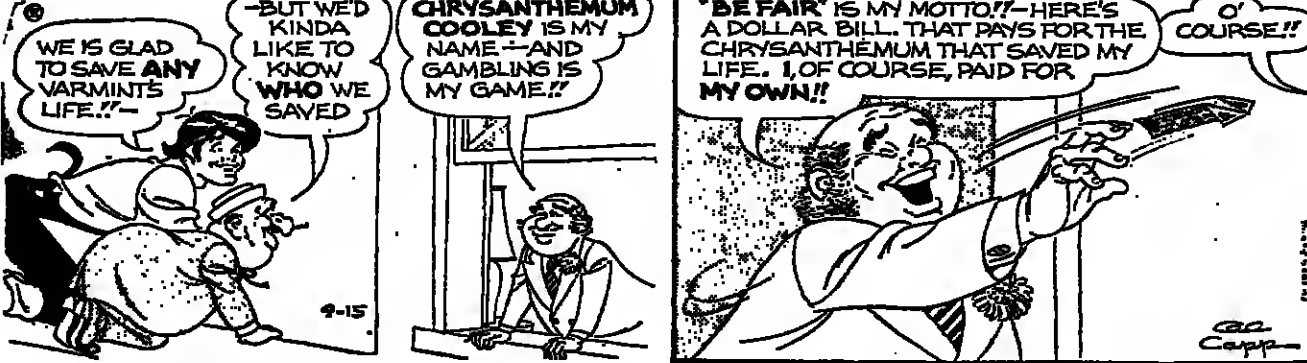
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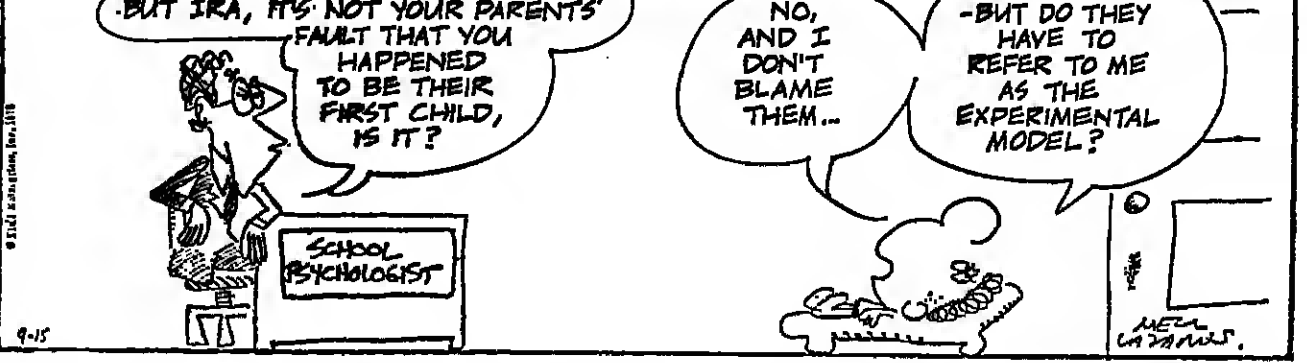
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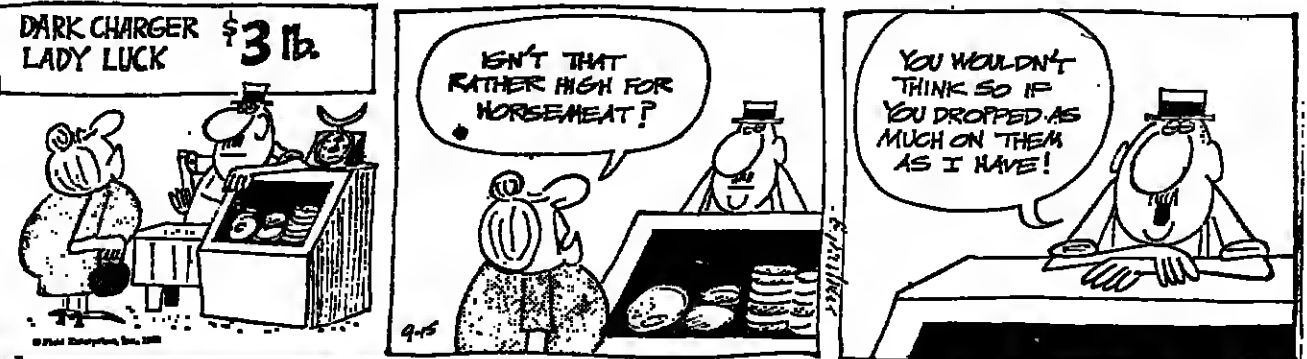
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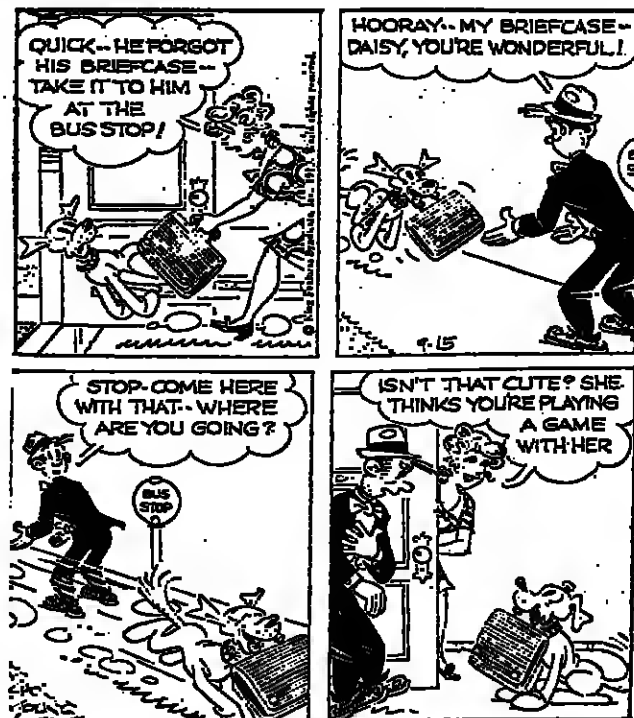
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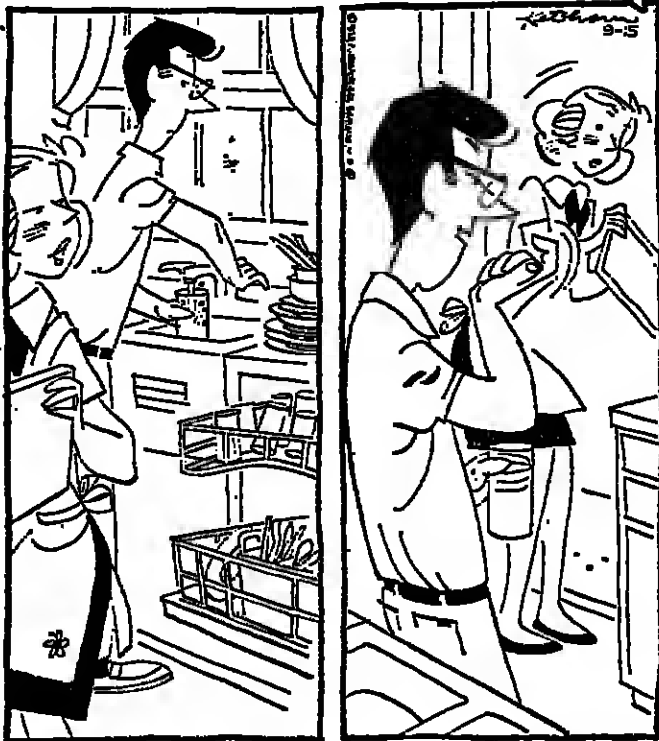
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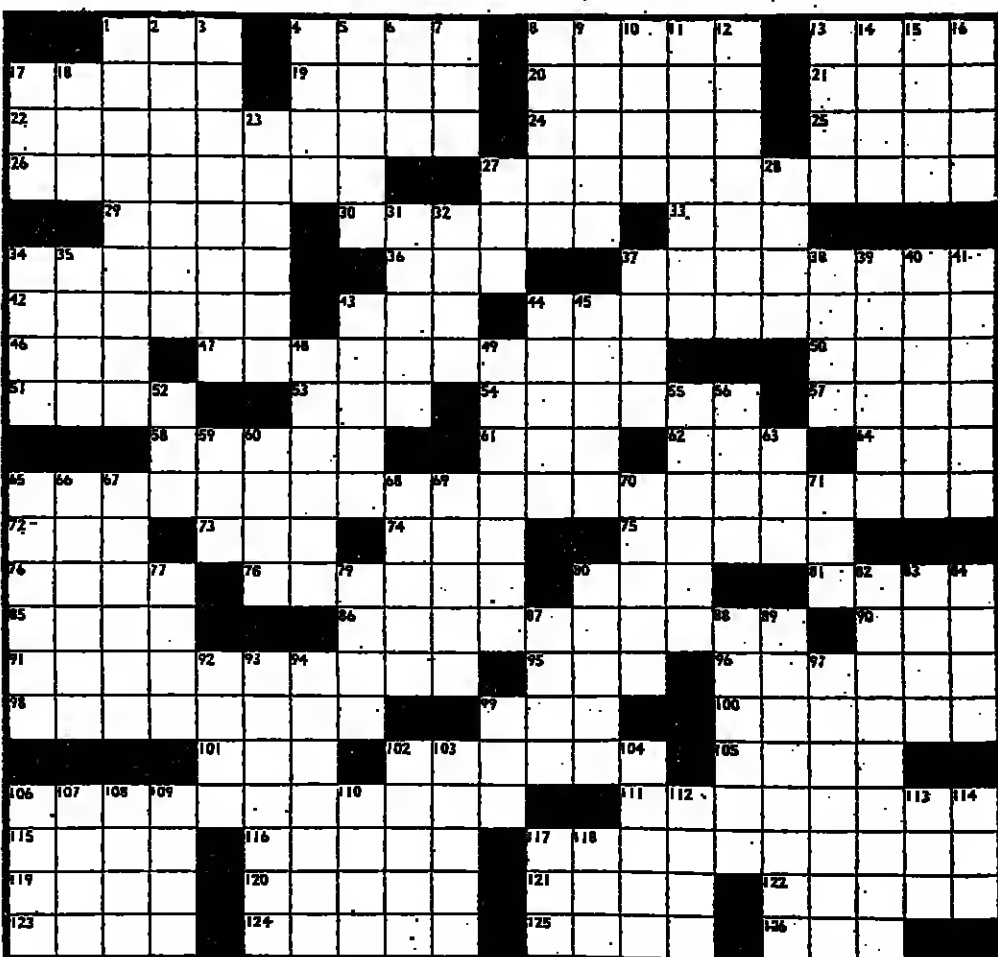
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 | *at the bottom—SHOES*

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## STAGING AREA—By Nancy S. Ross



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle			
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37 Take it easy	82 Roman soldier	69 Turn	38 "I haven't"	107 Mrs. Chaslin			
38 Kicks or lakers	83 No endears	70 Turn	39 "I haven't"	108 Chorus for			
39 "Killer"	84 Tennis maid	71 Part of L.	40 "I haven't"	109 Baseball			
40 "Killer"	85 Vase	72 Part of L.	41 "I haven't"	110 Football play			
41 Without	86 Elec. maid	73 Greek letters	42 "I haven't"	111 "Mushroom" air			
42 Spectral plays	87 "New"	74 Navigation aid	43 "I haven't"	112 "Mushroom" air			
43 "Coffee" dew	88 "New"	75 "Market" items	44 "I haven't"	113 "Mushroom" air			
44 Girl's game	89 "New"	76 "Market" items	45 "I haven't"	114 Afterthoughts			
45 "Coffee" dew	90 "New"	77 "Market" items	46 "I haven't"	115 "Mushroom" air			
46 Girl's game	91 "New"	78 "Market" items	47 "I haven't"	116 "Mushroom" air			
47 "Coffee" dew	92 "New"	79 "Market" items	48 "I haven't"	117 "Mushroom" air			
48 Girl's game	93 "New"	80 "Market" items	49 "I haven't"	118 "Mushroom" air			
49 "Coffee" dew	94 "New"	81 "Market" items	50 "I haven't"	119 "Mushroom" air			
50 Girl's game	95 "New"	82 "Market" items	51 "I haven't"	120 "Mushroom" air			
51 "Coffee" dew	96 "New"	83 "Market" items	52 "I haven't"	121 "Mushroom" air			
52 Girl's game	97 "New"	84 "Market" items	53 "I haven't"	122 "Mushroom" air			
53 "Coffee" dew	98 "New"	85 "Market" items	54 "I haven't"	123 "Mushroom" air			
54 Girl's game	99 "New"	86 "Market" items	55 "I haven't"	124 "Mushroom" air			
55 "Coffee" dew	100 "New"	87 "Market" items	56 "I haven't"	125 "Mushroom" air			
56 Girl's game	101 "New"	88 "Market" items	57 "I haven't"	126 "Mushroom" air			
57 "Coffee" dew	102 "New"	89 "Market" items	58 "I haven't"	127 "Mushroom" air			
58 Girl's game	103 "New"	90 "Market" items	59 "I haven't"	128 "Mushroom" air			
59 "Coffee" dew	104 "New"	91 "Market" items	60 "I haven't"	129 "Mushroom" air			
60 Girl's game	105 "New"	92 "Market" items	61 "I haven't"	130 "Mushroom" air			
61 "Coffee" dew	106 "New"	93 "Market" items	62 "I haven't"	131 "Mushroom" air			
62 Girl's game	107 "New"	94 "Market" items	63 "I haven't"	132 "Mushroom" air			
63 "Coffee" dew	108 "New"	95 "Market" items	64 "I haven't"	133 "Mushroom" air			
64 Girl's game	109 "New"	96 "Market" items	65 "I haven't"	134 "Mushroom" air			
65 "Coffee" dew	110 "New"	97 "Market" items	66 "I haven't"	135 "Mushroom" air			
66 Girl's game	111 "New"	98 "Market" items	67 "I haven't"	136 "Mushroom" air			
67 "Coffee" dew	112 "New"	99 "Market" items	68 "I haven't"	137 "Mushroom" air			
68 Girl's game	113 "New"	100 "Market" items	69 "I haven't"	138 "Mushroom" air			
69 "Coffee" dew	114 "New"	101 "Market" items	70 "I haven't"	139 "Mushroom" air			
70 Girl's game	115 "New"	102 "Market" items	71 "I haven't"	140 "Mushroom" air			
71 "Coffee" dew	116 "New"	103 "Market" items	72 "I haven't"	141 "Mushroom" air			
72 Girl's game	117 "New"	104 "Market" items	73 "I haven't"	142 "Mushroom" air			
73 "Coffee" dew	118 "New"	105 "Market" items	74 "I haven't"	143 "Mushroom" air			
74 Girl's game	119 "New"	106 "Market" items	75 "I haven't"	144 "Mushroom" air			
75 "Coffee" dew	120 "New"	107 "Market" items	76 "I haven't"	145 "Mushroom" air			
76 Girl's game	121 "New"	108 "Market" items	77 "I haven't"	146 "Mushroom" air			
77 "Coffee" dew	122 "New"	109 "Market" items	78 "I haven't"	147 "Mushroom" air			
78 Girl's game	123 "New"	110 "Market" items	79 "I haven't"	148 "Mushroom" air			
79 "Coffee" dew	124 "New"	111 "Market" items	80 "I haven't"	149 "Mushroom" air			
80 Girl's game	125 "New"	112 "Market" items	81 "I haven't"	150 "Mushroom" air			
81 "Coffee" dew	126 "New"	113 "Market" items	82 "I haven't"	151 "Mushroom" air			
82 Girl's game	127 "New"	114 "Market" items	83 "I haven't"	152 "Mushroom" air			
83 "Coffee" dew	128 "New"	115 "Market" items	84 "I haven't"	153 "Mushroom" air			
84 Girl's game	129 "New"	116 "Market" items	85 "I haven't"	154 "Mushroom" air			
85 "Coffee" dew	130 "New"	117 "Market" items	86 "I haven't"	155 "Mushroom" air			
86 Girl's game	131 "New"	118 "Market" items	87 "I haven't"	156 "Mushroom" air			
87 "Coffee" dew	132 "New"	119 "Market" items	88 "I haven't"	157 "Mushroom" air			
88 Girl's game	133 "New"	120 "Market" items	89 "I haven't"	158 "Mushroom" air			
89 "Coffee" dew	134 "New"	121 "Market" items	90 "I haven't"	159 "Mushroom" air			
90 Girl's game	135 "New"	122 "Market" items	91 "I haven't"	160 "Mushroom" air			
91 "Coffee" dew	136 "New"	123 "Market" items	92 "I haven't"	161 "Mushroom" air			
92 Girl's game	137 "New"	124 "Market" items	93 "I haven't"	162 "Mushroom" air			
93 "Coffee" dew	138 "New"	125 "Market" items	94 "I haven't"	163 "Mushroom" air			
94 Girl's game	139 "New"	126 "Market" items	95 "I haven't"	164 "Mushroom" air			
95 "Coffee" dew	140 "New"	127 "Market" items	96 "I haven't"	165 "Mushroom" air			
96 Girl's game							







